

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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The Sharps pistol was invented by Christian Sharps. After several hundred thousand .32 and .30 calibre pistols were made and sold (these pistols were all made with brass or gun metal frames), the inventor conceived the idea of doing something better, and, after several years and after a large expenditure of money and labor, produced a pistol more compact, yet of much larger calibre. To do this he abandoned the brass frame, making the pistol, wrought throughout and of the very best material and workmanship. The above cut represents the pistol, and is the exact size. It occupies less room in the pocket than any so large calibre pistol ever made. Shortly after this new pistol came out, Mr. Sharps died; the manufacture ceased, and the factory, etc., were sold. B. Kittredge and Co. bought the entire product of this pistol. We call it Sharps' Triumph. We claim for it compactness, strong shooting and simplicity. It has all the advantages of the cylinder pistols, and shoots with greater penetration, there being no power lost by the escape, as in a cylinder pistol, between the barrel and cylinder. It is very durable, there being but few parts, strong and thoroughly well made. We have never seen a frame broken or barrel burst out of over 15,000 sold by us. We have a few hundred left which we propose to sell at \$5.50 for wood handle and plated frame; 30 cents extra if full plate; \$1.50 extra for ivory handle. And we propose, further, to deliver the pistol free if within 1,200 miles; 25 cents extra over 1,200 in the United States. Send us post office order, and the pistol will come to you without charge.

### PRICE LIST FOR OTHER PISTOLS.

Colt's New Line.	Price.	Ivory Extra.	Pearl Extra.	ick'l Extra.
.22 Little Colt.....	\$5 25	\$1 50	\$3 00	50 cts.
.30 Pony Colt.....	9 00	1 50	3 00	80 cts.
.32 Ladies Colt.....	9 50	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.38 Pat Colt.....	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.41 Big Colt.....	11 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.

.45 Army Peacemaker, \$17.00; extra for ivory, \$5.00; with nickel plating, \$1.50; Carbine Breech, \$5 extra. We have a lot of Peacemakers, *Army finish*, .45 regular; useful weapons, but rejected for Army use. Price, \$13.00.

There is still left a good assortment of Colt's Old Line .44 Army, \$12.50; .41 House, \$7.50; .38 New Pocket, \$8.00; .38 Police, \$13; for Loose Ammunition, Army, \$10.00; Navy, \$10.00, etc., etc. Cooper's Self and Thumb Cocking, \$6.00. This pistol is all forged and wrought and best work.

We also offer Smith and Wesson, No. 1, at \$7.00; \$1.50 for ivory, 60 cents for nickel.

Smith & Wesson, No. 3, or Army, \$17; Nickel, \$1.50. .32 Terror, \$6.50; Bull-dog, .38, \$7.00; Swamp Angel, .41, \$7.50; Sharp's 2 1/2, with forged frame, a good, compact arm and very strong shooting, at \$5.50; full plate, \$6.00; ivory, \$7.50. We are also, to meet all demands, obliged to keep the

## B. KITTREDGE & CO.,

Dealers in Guns, Pistols and their Adjuncts,  
AGENTS FOR THE COLT ARMS CO.,

166 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Descriptive Pistol Price List.

SHARPS' TRIUMPH, (2 1-2).



The Cuts are the exact  
Size of the Pistol and Cartridge.

### POOR PISTOLS,

by which we mean poorly-made pistols with cast-iron or brass frames, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often induced to buy these, believing them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with a cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list, among them Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .32, \$5.75; Standard .30, \$6.50; Standard .32, \$7.50.

Then a recently-produced pistol known as "Hood's" .38 calibre, \$6.75; Hood's .41 calibre, \$7.25. The best we can say of these pistols is that they are made with cast-iron frames, and are counterfeits of the Colt's New Line. We say counterfeits, because saying that they are in imitation does not express what we mean.

wrought frames, and the best of these are Colt's and Smith and Wesson's.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, insist upon having .22, .30, .33 and .41 *eng.* These sizes *short* are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; but it destroys the penetration.

We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.

For further details see future issues of this paper.



They are beyond all question intended to be sold to the unwary, as if they were of the quality of the beautifully-made forged and wrought Colt's New Line. We endeavor to describe them so that consumers will detect them when they are offered.

Several of the names used with the cast-iron pistols are *aliases*; that is, a pistol is "run" for a time with one name, until the arm is known, and then a new name is put upon them, and so on. This is true of several of the names above. The only safe course is to insist upon having only forged and

### STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/ce.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/ce.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Adams, s.....	3rd	6	650	Comdr. J. W. Philip.....	Port Royal.	Nina, s.....	4th	*4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.....	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
Ajax, screw.....	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.....	N. A. Station, Port Royal.	Omaha, screw.....	2nd	12	1129	Capt. Edw. Simpson.....	Pac. Station, en route to Callao.
Alaska, s.....	2nd	12	1129	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.....	Brooklyn.	Onward.....	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.....	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.....	3rd	6	640	Comdr. A. H. Faine.....	Atlantic Station.	Ossipee, s.....	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.....	New Orleans.
Alarm, s.....	4th	1	400	Lieut. A. H. Faine.....	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.....	4th	2	496	Comdr. Jas. D. Graham.....	N. A. Sta., Hampton Roads.
Ashuelot, paddle.....	3rd	6	799	Comdr. R. F. Smith (ord.).....	Atlantic Station, Newchwang.	Payson.....	3rd	2	872	Boatswain C. E. Hawkins.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s.....	4th	22	530	Comdr. C. A. Babcock.....	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s.....	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker.....	Atlantic Sta., Tientsin.
CATSKILL, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. L. Chenery.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Penascola, s.....	2nd	22	3000	Capt. John Irwin.....	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., At sea.
Colorado, s.....	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.....	Sho'e Sta., New York.	Phlox, s.....	4th	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.....	Tug, Annapolis, Md.	
Constellation, s.....	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. R. F. Smith (ord.).....	Annapolis.	Plymouth, s.....	2nd	12	1129	Capt. Edward Barrett.....	Port Royal.
Dale, s.....	3rd	8	330	Comdr. R. F. Smith (ord.).....	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Powhatan, paddle.....	2nd	17	4183	Capt. John H. Russell.....	Norfolk.
Despatch, s.....	4th	4	730	Comdr. Robert Boyd.....	Washington.	Potomac, s.....	3rd	22	1478	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
DICTATOR, s.....	2nd	2	1750	Captain Aaron W. Weaver.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Ranger, s.....	3rd	4	541	Comdr. H. DeH. Manley.....	Wilmington, Del.
Essex, s.....	3rd	6	615	Comdr. W. S. Schley.....	Port Royal.	Rescue, s.....	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.....	Fire Tug, Washington.	
Franklin, s.....	1st	29	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.....	En route to New York.	Richmond, s.....	2nd	14	3000	Lt.-Cr. H. L. Johnson.....	Montevideo, Ordered Home.
Frolic, s.....	4th	8	614	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.....	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Rio Bravo, s.....	4th	3	550	Lieut. W. H. Webb.....	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Gettysburg, p.....	4th	*9	518	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Gorringer.....	surveying.	SAUGUS, s.....	4th	3	550	Lieut. W. H. Webb.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Hartford, s.....	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.....	Hampton Roads.	Santee, s.....	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Huron, s.....	3rd	4	450	Comdr. Geo. F. Ryan.....	N. A. Sta., Cruising.	Shawmut, s.....	3rd	16	431	Comdr. G. C. Wilcox.....	N. A. Sta., N. P. Sta.
Independence, s.....	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Fautson.....	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	St. Louis, s.....	3rd	16	736	Comdr. Byron Wilson.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Intrepid, s.....	4th	—	330	Lieut. T. T. Wood.....	Torpedo boat, New York.	St. Marys, s.....	3rd	16	736	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.....	School Ship, New York.
Jamestown, s.....	3rd	16	888	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.....	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Swatara, s.....	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.....	New York.
Kearsarge, s.....	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.....	Atlantic Sta., Yokohama.	Tallapoosa, p.....	4th	*3	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.....	Spec. Serv., N. A. Coast.
Lackawanna, s.....	10	1038	Captain James A. Greer.....	At sea.	Tennessee, s.....	2nd	23	2135	Capt. Jonathan Young.....	Atlantic Sta.	
LEHIGH, s.....	4th	3	496	Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins.....	Port Royal, S. C.	Vandall, s.....	4th	8	910	Comdr. Henry B. Robeson.....	European Station.
MANOFAK, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Wabash, s.....	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.....	Receiving-ship, Boston.
MANHATTAN, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. J. A. Chesney.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Worcester, s.....	2nd	15	2000	Captain W. W. Queen.....	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Marion, s.....	3rd	8	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.....	European Station, Genoa.	Wyandotte, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. T. C. Terrell.....	N. A. Sta., Hampton Roads.
Michigan, p.....	3rd	*8	450	Comdr. C. H. Cushman.....	Spec. Serv., Erie.	Yantic, s.....	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Wm. Whitehead.....	Atlantic Sta., Yokohama.
Minnesota, s.....	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.....	Flag-s., New York.						
Monongahela, s.....	2nd	11	900	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.....	Baltimore.						
MONTAUK, s.....	4th	3	446	Lieut. W. A. Morgan.....	Hampton Roads.						
Monocacy, p.....	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyffe.....	Atlantic Sta., Shanghai, China.						
New Hampshire, s.....	2nd	15	3000	Commodore J. M. B. Cuitz.....	Port Royal.						

\* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in SMALL CAPS. Wooden sailing vessels in *italics*.





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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

J. Donald Cameron, *Secretary of War.*

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*

Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, *Asst. Adjt.-General.*

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry.

Headquarters, in the field.

Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope.

Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry.

Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant John S. Lound, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook.

Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry.

Headquarters, Red Cloud Agency, D. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angur.

Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of Baton Rouge.—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry.

Headquarters, Baton Rouge Barracks, La.

Second Lieut. Fayette W. Koo, 3d Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord.

Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Colonel Thos. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut.-Col. Chancey McKeever, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.

Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V.

Kantz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

### GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Inf., Supt. Hdqrs. New York.

First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 23d Infantry, A. A. G.

#### PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Major Alexander Chambers, 4th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon T. F. Azpell, U. S. A.

Capt. E. G. Bush, 10th Inf.

First Lieut. M. Barber, 16th Inf.

First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.

First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steiglers, U. S. A.

#### DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, 20th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. D. M. Lee, 6th Inf.

First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf.

First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.

#### RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Ovenshine, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. Wm. F. Drum, 2d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Exchange Bld'g., Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 219 Randolph st., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 142-144 Seneca st., Capt. J. T. McGinness, 13th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 17-19 W. Washington street, 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.

Jersey City, N. J., 13 Montgomery st., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf.

New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 78½ Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. B. Gray, 25th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lt. E. N. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1710 Pennsylvania Ave., Capt. C. B. Brockmorton, 4th Art.

#### MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.

#### PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.

First Lieut. Chas. C. Cresson, 1st Cav., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon W. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Army.

Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Perm't Co.

#### RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Atlanta, Ga., 34 Decatur st., 1st Lt. Chas. D. Ward, 10th Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 116 S. Sharp st., Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 6 Portland st., 1st Lt. Leo. O. Parker, 4th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 18 Clarke st., 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 206 W. 5th st., 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 3d Cav.

Cleveland, O., Mechanics Bk'g., 1st Lt. E. Crawford, 3d Cav.

Detroit, Mich., Woodward av., 1st Lt. J. C. McAdams, 2d Cav.

Indianapolis, Ind., 9 W. Wash'tn st., 1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.

Louisiana, Mo., Georgia st., 1st Lt. P. Hunt, 10th Cav.

New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. T. B. Weir, 7th Cav.

Phila., Pa., 2132 Market st., Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.

Pittsburg, Pa., 289 Penn av., Captain D. S. Gordon, 2d Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., (Barracks), 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

S. O., W. D., Nov. 15, 1876.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, and will join their regiments: Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Infantry; Major H. G. Thomas, 4th Infantry; Capt. J. S. Conrad, 2d Infantry.

S. O. 222, DEPT. GULF, Nov. 16, 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of par. 1, of G. O. 42, series of 1875, War Department, A. G. O., the ration of bread at Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., will be increased to twenty ounces.

S. O. 153 and 154, DEPT. PLATTE, Nov. 11, 1876.

(Extract.)

The following instructions issued by the Department Commander, in the field at Camp Robinson, Neb., Oct. 24, 1876, are hereby confirmed: The troops composing the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition, will take stations as follows: Cos. A, B, D, and E, 2d Cavalry, at Ft. Sanders, W. T.; Major A. W. Evans, Hdqrs., Band, and Cos. A, D, E, F, G, 3d Cavalry, and C, 9th Infantry, at Fort Laramie, W. T.; Major J. W. Mason, Cos. B, C, and L, 3d Cavalry, D and G, 4th Infantry, G, 9th Infantry, B, C, F, and I, 14th Infantry, at Camp Robinson, Neb.; Col. W. Merritt, Major J. V. Upham, Hdqrs., Band, Cos. A, B, F, I, 5th Cavalry, and I, 2d Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carr, Cos. C, E, G, and M, 5th Cavalry, at Fort McPherson, Neb.; Cos. D and K, 5th Cavalry, and H, 9th Infantry, at Sidney Barracks, Neb.; Co. M, 3d Cavalry, at Camp Sheridan, Neb.; Cos. I, 3d Cavalry, and F, 4th Infantry, at Fort Fetterman, W. T.; Surg. B. A. Clements and A. Surg. J. H. Patzki, will proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., and await orders: A. Surg. V. T. McGillicuddy will report for duty to the C. O. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. A. Surg. J. L. Powell, will report, without delay, to the Medical Director of the Department, at Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Budd, 4th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Fetterman, W. T., and complete his accounts as Chief Commissary, and upon completion of this duty, will report for duty with his company; 2d Lieut. R. H. Young, 4th Infantry, 2d Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry, 3d Lieut. J. H. Pardee, 23d Infantry, and 2d Lieut. Plummer, 4th Infantry, will report, in person, without delay, for duty with their respective companies; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royall, 3rd Cavalry, will proceed, without delay, by way of Fort Laramie, W. T., to Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb., and there report for duty as A. A. Insp.-Gen., for the Dept.

(Extract.) Nov. 14, 1876.

The following instructions issued by the Department Commander, in the field, at Fort Laramie, W. T., October 27, 28, and 29, and Nov. 3 and 5, are hereby confirmed: The Regimental Staff, Non-commissioned Staff, Records, and Band, 9th Infantry, with Co. H, same regiment, will proceed, without delay, under command of the Senior Officer present for duty, to Sidney Barracks, Neb.; Surg. B. A. Clements will report to the commanding officer, Battalions 5th Cavalry, en route (Major Upham), and accompany that command to Fort D. A. Russell; Asst. Surg. J. H. Patzki will report to the commanding officer, Battalions 2d Cavalry, en route (Captain Wells), and accompany that command to Fort Sanders, from which point he will join his proper station, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; Acting Assistant Surg. C. V. Pettys, will hold himself in readiness for field service, reporting, in person, at these Hdqrs., upon the arrival of troops from Red Cloud Agency; Major E. F. Townsend, 9th Infantry, will report in person, to the Department Commander, in the field, for duty with the Powder River Expedition; 2d Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 9th Infantry, is assigned to duty with the Powder River Expedition, to command Co. A, Indian Scouts, from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies.

CIRCULAR, DISTRICT N. M., Nov. 7, 1876.

The attention of officers in this District is invited to G. O. No. 59, War Dept., A. G. O., series of 1871. Spring wagons will not be used to go to railroad termini from posts in the District, without permission from these Headquarters, except when in use by Inspectors and officers under orders from Department, Division, or Army Headquarters. Officers travelling under District orders will take the spring wagons no farther than to the post next en route to the one from which they have been obtained, from which they will be sent back without unnecessary delay to their proper posts.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Thursday, Nov. 16, and Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. D. Walker, to duty at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., but will also attend the hospital and sick at Benicia Bks. (S. O. 153, M. D. P.)

Col. T. H. Ruger, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., will report to Atlanta, Ga.; Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, A. Adj.-Gen., and Major E. McClellan, Surg., will accompany him (S. O. 167, D. S.)

A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis, from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas. He will proceed to Fort Lyon, Col., for duty (S. O. 229, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick, from duty at Nashville, Tenn., to Summerville, S. C., for duty (S. O. 165, D. S.)

Major R. Smith, P. D., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Dept., and will take station at these Hdqrs. (G. O. 38, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. S. J. Allen is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, and will proceed to Standing Rock Agency, D. T., for duty (S. O. 145, D. D.)

Major W. H. Johnston, P. D., will pay the troops at McComb City, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., to Oct. 31, upon completion of which duty he will join his proper station at St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 222, D. G.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Major N. Michler will take station at Toledo, O., and relieve Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blunt of the charge of the works at Munroe, Toledo, Port Clinton, Sandusky City, Huron, Vermillion, and Black River; Major W. McFarland will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer of the Tenth Light-house District, to relieve Lieut.-Col. Blunt; Capt. W. H. Heuer

from duty with Battalion of Engineers, and will, upon the completion of his present duties under Capt. Twining, proceed to Key West, Fla., and relieve Major J. A. Smith, and will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer of the Seventh Light-house District, to relieve Major Smith; Major J. A. Smith, upon being relieved, will relieve Major W. E. Merrill of the charge of the works upon the Monongahela River, with station to be assigned hereafter; Capt. J. W. Cuyler will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and report to duty to Major W. P. Craighill; Capt. J. F. Gregory, upon the completion of his duties under Capt. Twining, will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to the Commanding General Dept. of Texas for duty on his Staff (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Major W. H. Forwood, Surg., is assigned to duty temporarily in the office of the Medical Director of Department (S. O. 165, D. S.)

Col. T. H. Ruger, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., will proceed to Tallahassee, Fla., on public service; Capt. J. R. McGinness, Ch. Ord. Officer, will accompany him (S. O. 168, D. S.)

A. Surg. J. D. Hall will proceed to Summerville, S. C., for temporary duty (S. O. 164, D. S.)

Surg. C. Page, member G. C. M. Omaha Bks., Neb., Nov. 23 (S. O. 155, D. P.)

Col. R. Ingalls, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Yuma Depot, A. T., and make an inspection of that depot (S. O. 154, D. P.)

Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., Chief C. S. Dist. N. M., will proceed to El Moro, Col., on duty connected with the Subsistence Department (S. O. 97, D. N. M.)

Major J. P. Willard, P. D., will proceed from El Moro, Col., to Fort Union, N. M., and pay the troops there stationed (S. O. 99, D. N. M.)

Major A. S. Towar, P. D., will transfer to Major J. P. Willard, P. D., and transmit to him at Fort Union, N. M., funds for the payment of the troops at that post (S. O. 99, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. T. B. Chase is temporarily relieved from duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, and will report to C. O. of the troops now under orders to proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to New York City, N. Y., for duty with his command (S. O. 232, D. M.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, A. Surg. W. Reed, Camp Lowell, A. T., extended one month (S. O. 154, D. P.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, A. A. Surg. J. H. Collins, Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 228, D. M.)

One month, Post Chaplain J. Warr, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 230, D. M.)

Four months, A. Surg. S. S. Jessop (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)

### REJOIN.

Major J. V. D. Middleton, Surg., M. D., now in St. Paul, Minn., will join his station at Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 143, D. D.)

Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M., having relinquished unexpired portion of leave of absence, will return to his station, Portland, Ore. (S. O. 158, M. D. P.)

### ANNULLED.

The contract of A. A. Surg. E. W. Du Bose, Livingston, Ala. (S. O. 219, D. G.)

The services of A. A. Surg. A. Givens, New Orleans, La.; the contract with him is annulled (S. O. 217, D. G.)

### REVOKED.

So much of S. O. 121, from these Hdqrs., as directs that A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, proceed from Fort Sully to Cheyenne Agency, and that the contract of A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen, be annulled (S. O. 145, D. D.)

## THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Prosidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. T. McGregor, Camp Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 157, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams, extended five months (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

\* In the Field, Powder River Expedition. † In the Field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. W. Sibley, member, G. C. M. Omaha Barracks, Neb., Nov. 23 (S. O. 155, D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. Augur, A. D. C., will receipt to the officers concerned, for the ordnance and ordnance stores, cavalry equipments, etc., appertaining to the mounted detachment of infantry on duty at these Headquarters (S. O. 221, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of not to exceed one month, to 2d Lieut. C. F. Roe, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 153, D. P.)

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 2d Cavalry are announced: 1st Lieut. W. C. Rawolle, from Co. B to Co. K; 1st Lieut. C. Augur, from Co. K to Co. B (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)



**3RD CAVALRY**, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. L. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.  
\* In the Field, Powder River Expedition.

*Change of Station.*—Capt. G. V. Henry is assigned to the charge of Benicia Barracks, Cal.; he will proceed to that post and relieve 2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalfe, 4th Artillery, receiving for all the public property at the post. Capt. Henry will obtain such quartermaster's and subsistence supplies as may be needed from the A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Benicia Arsenal, and will have as many enlisted men as he may find necessary for the post, not exceeding five (S. O. 153, M. D. P.).

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. J. C. Thompson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Laramie, W. T., by Par. 2, S. O. 151, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 153, D. P.).

**4TH CAVALRY**, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. F. G. H. I. M. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. C. D. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.  
\* Powder River Expedition.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. T. J. Wint is assigned to duty as inspector of horses about to be purchased for his regiment (S. O. 230, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. W. A. Thompson, extended to Dec. 31, 1876 (S. O., Nov. 20, W. D.).

**5TH CAVALRY**, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks. Neb.; H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.  
\* Powder River Expedition.

*Change of Station.*—The regimental band 5th Cavalry, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to officer of regiment who has been designated to conduct it to the Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 231, D. M.).

*Detached Service.*—Major V. K. Hart, from duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, and will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O., Nov. 15, W. D.).

**6TH CAVALRY**, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp on Gila, A. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. S. M. Whitside will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., where he will, upon their arrival, take charge of all prisoners ordered to that point for transportation to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 135, D. A.).

Lieut. W. Baird will take charge of, and conduct to Camp Apache, A. T., the transportation now in Santa Fe, belonging to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 99, D. N. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. J. H. Sands, Adj., extended five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.).

1st Lieut. E. C. Hentig, extended six months (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.).

**7TH CAVALRY**, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—S. Field O. 58, from these Hdqrs., is so modified as to assign Co. C to station at Fort Totten, instead of at Fort Abercrombie (S. O. 144, D. D.).

The companies of the 7th Cavalry are assigned to posts as follows: previous orders from these Hdqrs are modified accordingly: Cos. B, E, G, I, K and L at Fort A. Lincoln; Cos. A, D, H and M at Fort Rice; Cos. C and F at Fort Abercrombie (S. F. O. 58, D. D.).

*Detached Service.*—Capt. J. M. Bell will proceed from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Abraham Lincoln; upon completion of duty will return to his station (S. O. 146, D. D.).

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. E. G. Mathey, extended six months (S. O., Nov. 20, W. D.).

*To Join.*—Major L. Merrill, from duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 15, W. D.).

**8TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. J. H. Mahnken, Adj., member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 20 (S. O. 209, D. T.).

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Seiden, N. M.; A. T. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Gila, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. R. G. Smith, member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per S. O. 209, from these Hdqrs, vice Major G. W. Schofield, relieved (S. O. 210, D. T.).

Major G. W. Schofield, member, and 2d Lieut. T. W. Jones, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 20 (S. O. 209, D. T.).

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. F. Fort Sill, I. T.  
\* Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty.  
† Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

*To Join.*—Capt. T. Ward, from duty at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and will join his battery (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.).

*Major Best.*—The following letter has been written by Col. Best, U. S. Army, commanding the United

States troops in Charleston, S. C., to Mayor Cunningham:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 13, 1876.

To Hon. Mayor of Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: The statement in the *Republican* of Saturday last, by your authority, is correct as to the fact that the city is not under martial law; and to correct any misapprehension you may have as to the status of the United States troops in connection with the peace of the city, I beg to state for your information, as well as for that of all classes in this community, that the preservation of good order against riot or mob violence has been assumed by the commanding officer in obedience to most emphatic instructions from the department commander, and which, until revoked, will be carried out. To this purpose he will use precautionary measures to keep himself informed of the internal temper of the city, and of any demonstrations, by any party or class, tending to create apprehension or a disturbance of the public peace. If the necessity unhappily arises, he will use the forces at his command promptly and effectively to the desired end. It is neither the desire nor intention of the commanding officer to interfere with the usual and legitimate duties of the Police Department in protection of person and property; or in the exercise of any of your powers as chief civil officer in the city. Assuming you have also the public peace at heart, there need be no conflict of authority or thwarting of common efforts for the security and assurance of the people. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. L. Best, Major 1st Artillery, Commanding.

**2ND ARTILLERY**.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Fort Foote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morganton, N. C.; L. Lancaster, S. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Fort Dodge, Kan.; M. Marion, S. C.; C. Fort Riley, Kas.; D. Winnsboro, Ga.  
\* In camp, Chester, S. C.  
† Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

*Change of Station.*—Battery L (Rodgers), will proceed to Chester, S. C., and encamp (S. O. 167, D. S.).

By direction of the General-in-Chief, Battery B is relieved from further duty at Petersburg, Va., and will return to its station at Fort Foote, Md. (S. O. 220, M. D. A.).

Cos. C, Fort Riley, and I, Fort Dodge, Kas., will proceed to N. Y. City (S. O. 233, D. M.).

*Detached Service.*—The C. O. Dept. Mo., will send the two companies of 2d Artillery, now at Forts Riley and Dodge, Kas., to N. Y. City (S. O. 131, M. D. M.).

Lieut.-Col. W. H. French will proceed to N. Y. City and report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 233, M. D. A.).

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Blackville, S. C.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G. L. Ft. Reno, I. T.; D. E. Washington, D. C.  
\* Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty.  
† Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

*Change of Station.*—Battery F (Scott's), will proceed to Aiken, S. C. (S. O. 167, D. S.).

Battery B (McMillan's), will proceed to Tallahassee, Fla. (S. O. 167, D. S.).

Major H. G. Gibson will proceed to Aiken, S. C., and assume command of post (S. O. 167, D. S.).

Cos. D and E will proceed to New York City (S. O. 231, D. M.).

*Detached Service.*—The Com. Gen. Dept. of Mo., will send the two companies of 3d Artillery, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to N. Y. City (S. O. 131, M. D. M.).

3d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley will remain on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders (S. O. 232, D. M.).

*Revoked.*—Par. V, S. O. 167, from these Hdqrs, directing Major H. G. Gibson to proceed to Aiken, S. C. Par. VII, S. O. 167, from these Hdqrs, directing Battery F (Scott's), to proceed to Aiken, S. C. (S. O. 168, D. S.).

*Madison Barracks.*—A Board of Survey to consist of Major G. A. De Russy and 2d Lieut. C. Sellmer, will assemble at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 21st of November, to investigate as to the cause and origin of the fire which occurred at that post on the 6th instant, to fix, if practicable, the amount of, and responsibility for, the damage caused by the fire, etc. (S. O. 234, D. A.).

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. Presidio, Cal.; L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. F. H. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska.  
\* Powder River Expedition.

*Detached Service.*—The C. O. of Angel Island and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., under charge of 1st Lieut. W. Ennis, 4th Artillery, all enlisted men and laundresses for the 6th Cavalry, 8th and 12th Infantry serving in Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 154, D. P.).

1st Lieut. W. Howe is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Penn., to take effect upon the return of Powder River Expedition (S. O., Nov. 15, W. D.).

*To Join.*—2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalfe, upon being relieved by Capt. G. V. Henry, 3d Cavalry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with his company (S. O. 153, M. D. P.).

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and C. F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Tallahassee, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa; K. Blackville, S. C.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to Capt. H. F. Brewerton, Summerville, S. C. (S. O. 163, D. S.).

*Confirmed.*—The journeys performed by Col. H. J. Hunt, Nov. 7, 1876, from Summerville, S. C., to Charleston, S. C., and return to Charleston, S. C., on public business (S. O. 169, D. S.).

*Transfers.*—On the mutual application of the officers concerned the following transfers in the 5th Artillery are announced: 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, from Battery M to Battery I; 1st Lieut. D. S. Denison, from Battery I to Battery M (S. O., Nov. 15, W. D.).

**1ST INFANTRY**.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; B. F. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

*Change of Station.*—Co. C from duty at Fort Sully,

and send it to Fort Randall; Co. B from duty at Fort Rice, to Fort Sully (S. F. O. 61, D. D.).

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. E. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; C. H. Aiken, S. C.; D. G. Edgefield, S. C.  
\* Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty.

*Change of Station.*—2d Lieut. C. W. Rowell will relieve 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, 16th Infantry, of his duties in connection with National Cemeteries. Lieut. Palmer will join his company (S. O. 166, D. S.).

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks. La.; A. Macon, Miss.  
\* New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

*Change of Station.*—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, with Cos. B and K, 3d Co. B, 13th, and Co. G, 16th Infantry, will take station in New Orleans (S. O. 219, D. G.).

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; B. E. Ft. Reno, W. T.; C. F. I. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. G. Camp Robinson, Neb.

*Promotions.*—Major A. Chambers, now on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to be lieutenant-colonel 21st Infantry, Oct. 23, 1876, vice Mack, deceased (S. O. 153, D. P.).

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.  
\* Powder River Expedition.

*Change of Station.*—2d Lieut. T. M. Woodruff is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Engineer Officer of Dept. (S. O. 238, D. M.).

2d Lieut. F. H. Hathaway will report to C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at that post (S. O. 229, D. M.).

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—The detachment of one officer and fifteen men of Cos. H and K, now at Fort A. Lincoln, relieved from duty at that post, and will return to Fort Stevenson for duty (S. O. 143, D. D.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Seven days, to Lieut.-Col. D. Huston, Jr., Fort Stevenson, D. T., extended twelve days (S. O. 144, D. D.).

One month, from Nov. 10, to apply for extension of three months, to 1st Lieut. J. F. Munson, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 145, D. D.).

One month, to 2d Lieut. A. L. Wagner, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 147, D. D.).

*Major Moore.*—The St. Paul and Minneapolis *Pioneer Press* makes the following editorial *amende honorable* to Brevet Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore:

We take pleasure in doing an act of justice to Col. O. H. Moore, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, in the publication elsewhere of an account of the engagement with the Sioux Indians on Powder River May 2 last. Our readers will remember that in the telegraphic account of the fight published at the time, our correspondent at Bismarck was led to reflect somewhat upon Col. Moore's conduct of the affair. Since that date we have received several communications denying the accuracy of the statements then made, and upon thorough investigation have become satisfied that all such statements by our correspondent as reflected, even in the remotest degree, upon Col. Moore, either as an officer or a gentleman, were erroneous and unjust, and that instead of censure that officer is entitled to the highest commendation for his conduct in the engagement. We regret sincerely that our correspondent, although personally guiltless of any purpose to mislead or to wrong Col. Moore, should have been so unfortunate as to be imposed upon in the matter. The story of the engagement, while settling Col. Moore right, is at the same time an interesting addition to the current history of the Indian war.

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

**9TH INFANTRY**, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; C. F. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. G. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.  
\* In the Field, Powder River Expedition.

*Leave of Absence.*—2d Lieut. E. B. Robertson, extended one month (S. O. 131, M. D. M.).

*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. T. H. Capron, from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Laramie, W. T., by Par. 2, S. O. 151, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 153, D. P.).

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. Ft. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Col. H. B. Clitz, Capt. E. E. Sellers, 2d Lieut. D. F. Stiles, members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 20 (S. O. 209, D. T.).

*Military Ball.*—Co. D, of this regiment, with commendable spirit and the able and generous assistance of the Alamo Rifles (an organization belonging to the National Guard of Texas), gave a very handsome ball and supper at the Infantry Barracks, San Antonio, on Friday evening, Oct. 20, 1876. The object was to raise a handsome subscription to the fund "for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Custer massacre," and the proceeds elsewhere acknowledged give substantial proof of the success of the entertainment. From the very neat ticket of admission before us we learn that the committee of arrangements consisted of Sergeant Thomas O'Brien, Corporal John Devlen, and Privates Louis Munter, John O'Hara, and Aaron Pray.

**11TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—The C. O. 11th Infantry, at Fort Richardson, Tex., will take with the Hdqrs of his regiment to Cheyenne Agency, D. T., the laundresses belonging to the band and Cos. B, E, H and K of same regiment (S. O. 208, D. T.).



**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallbeck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**Chapel at Angel Island.**—The following graphic description is from the *Daily Alta California*: The chapel at Angel Island was consecrated on Sunday, the 29th of October, by the Right Reverend Wm. Ingraham Kip, Episcopal Bishop of California. The ceremony was both interesting and beautiful. The day itself was one of those still, clear days that come between our autumnal rain storms. And as the little engineer steamer *Katy*, having on board the clerical party and a number of invited guests, glided down the harbor, the water danced in sunshine before her as David danced before the Tabernacle. The scene at Angel Island when the party landed was no less striking. There stood the new chapel, up the hillside over the garrison, nestling among the evergreen oaks, with a background of higher hill, crowned with jagged rocks, and flanked by the ridges which project toward the sea on both side-fronts and terminate in frowning batteries. As if withdrawn from the smoke and anguish of war, the chapel was waiting to administer peace and consolation. Little groups of women and gaily-dressed children, some bearing flowers, dotted the picture with bright colors. And the troops, Co. I and the 12th Infantry Headquarters, were seen marching with the band at their head, all in full uniform, on their winding way, the music floating and waving above their heads like invisible flags. All gathered inside the chapel, the eye fell admiringly on the chancel and memorial window of stained glass, illuminated by the sun like old missals of the middle ages, and decorated with wreaths and crosses of chrysanthemums and ivy. A procession was formed at the vestry room outer door, consisting of the Bishop and his assistants, the Rev. Mr. Brooks of the English Church, and Chaplains Guion and Rayner of the Army, and the officers of the Post. As the procession moved through the front door and up the aisle, the band, stationed outside, played a voluntary of sacred music. The consecration service, so beautiful in itself, was rendered doubly impressive by the picturesqueness of the place and the character of the audience; and in a moment that which was before a vacant structure began to fill with prayer and singing, praise and blessing, and became a church, for this was the first worship. It is worthy of mention that the Angel Island Chapel building and school house attached, have been built by the soldiers, and the ornamental parts contributed by private individuals, the officers and soldiers and their friends. The feeling of the garrison is one of exultation over the completion of the work, and of gratitude to the Bishop and clergymen and the voluntary choir for its solemn and beautiful consecration to God's service.

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.**—Headquarters and C. D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. H. Baton Rouge, La.; G. Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; K. Columbus, Miss.  
\* New Orleans, temporary duty.

**Change of Station.**—Col. P. R. De Trobriand is assigned to command of battalions of the 3d and 13th Infantry, stationed in the city of New Orleans (S. O. 219, D. G.).

Co. H, Fort Gibson, Miss., will proceed direct to New Orleans, La. (S. O. 219, D. G.).

Capt. McGinniss' company (J), will take station in New Orleans (S. O. 223, D. G.).

Major R. S. La Motte, with Cos. A, G and K, 13th Infantry, and Co. B, 16th Infantry, will take station in New Orleans (S. O. 219, D. G.).

Capt. De Courcy's company (H), will take station in New Orleans (S. O. 223, D. G.).

**Leave of Absence.**—2d Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, extended eight days (S. O. 221, M. D. A.).

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. G. H. K. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. I. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.  
† Powder River Expedition.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. C. G. Lloyd, member, G. C.-M. Omaha Bks., Neb., Nov. 23 (S. O. 155, D. P.).

**15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.**—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**Leave of Absence.**—One year, to Major N. W. Osborne (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.).

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headquarters, F. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La.; A. Aberdeen, Minn.  
\* New Orleans, temp. duty.

**Change of Station.**—Capt. Theaker's company (D), will take station in New Orleans, La., until further orders (S. O. 220, D. G.).

Capt. Rose's company (C), will take station in New Orleans, La. (S. O. 220, D. G.).

Co. I and Lieut. Cushman's detachment of Co. C will come on at once to New Orleans, upon arrival at Galveston, Tex. (S. O. 219, D. G.).

Col. G. Pennypacker, with Hdqrs and Capt. Wedemeyer's company (F), will take station in New Orleans, La. (S. O. 221, D. G.).

Capt. Fletcher's company (E), will take station in New Orleans, La. (S. O. 217, D. G.).

Capt. Clapp's company (I), will take station in New Orleans (S. O. 223, D. G.).

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. H. C. Ward, R. Q. M., will inspect at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., certain medical and hospital property (S. O. 220, D. D.).

1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adj., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 222, D. G.).

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; C. D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.

**Change of Station.**—2d Lieut. H. P. Walker, from

duty as Acting A. D. C. to Com. Gen., and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, await there the return of his company (S. O. 144, D. D.).

Par. 3, S. O. 143, from these Hdqrs., is so modified as to direct that Co. A (Van Horne's), when relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln will proceed to Fort Abercrombie, and there take post (S. O. 144, D. D.).

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. A. Ogle will proceed to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to attend to the transfer and shipment thence to Standing Rock Agency of the laundresses and property of Co. F, 17th Infantry, now at the former post. Upon completion of duty, Lieut. Ogle will join his proper station (S. O. 147, D. D.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of five months, to 2d Lieut. G. H. Roach, Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 144, D. D.).

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Fort Abercrombie, and will join the Hdqrs of the 17th Infantry at Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 144, D. D.).

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and B. C. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Edgefield, S. C.; D. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Laurens, S. C.; I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Allendale, S. C.; F. Abbeville, S. C.; G. Newberry, S. C.  
\* Tallahassee, Fla.

**Change of Station.**—Co. I (Keeler's), will, on arrival at Columbia, S. C., proceed to Tallahassee, Fla. (S. O. 167, D. S.).

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

**Leave of Absence.**—2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, extended one month (S. O. Nov. 15, W. D.).

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.**—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft. A. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. J. N. Coe will proceed from Standing Rock Agency to Fort Snelling (S. O. 146, D. D.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Capt. R. M. Taylor (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.).

**To Join.**—The detachment of Co. A, now at Fort Abercrombie, will be sent to join its company at Fort Seward (S. O. 144, D. D.).

Capt. R. M. Taylor will proceed to Fort Seward on public business, on completion thereof will join his company at Fort Snelling (S. O. 146, D. D.).

2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will join his company upon the adjournment of G. C.-M. of which he is a member (S. O., Nov. 15, W. D.).

**Promotions.**—Capt. H. G. Thomas, now on Centennial duty at Phila., to be major, vice Chambers, promoted (S. O. 153, D. P.).

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.**—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**Change of Station.**—Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, to duty as disbursing officer of the U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y. (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.).

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**—Headquarters and A. F. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. E. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.  
† Sioux Expedition.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to Capt. F. Clarke, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 147, D. D.).

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.**—Headquarters and G. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; C. I. Sidney Bks., Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.; H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; D. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.  
\* Powder River Expedition.

**Change of Station.**—The Com. Gen. Dept. of Platte, will send the three companies of the 23d Infantry, stationed at Omaha Barracks, Fort D. A. Russell, and North Platte, to Forts Leavenworth, Riley, and Dodge, Kas., Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 133, M. D. M.).

**Detached Service.**—Major A. J. Dallas, 1st Lieut. S. O'Connor, members, and 1st Lieut. P. T. Brodrick, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Omaha Barracks, Neb., Nov. 23 (S. O. 155, D. P.).

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**—Headquarters and B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 20 (S. O. 209, D. T.).

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 20 (S. O. 209, D. T.).

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the weeks ending Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876.**

Capt. Wm. Harper, Jr., 6th Cavalry—Dismissed Nov. 15, 1876.

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Bache, 5th Cavalry—Died Nov. 12, 1876, at Fort Dodge, Kas.

**Officers Registered.**—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Nov. 21: Capt. Frederick Moore, 9th Cavalry; Major-General T. W. Sherman, U. S. Army; 1st Lieut. W. C. Rawlins, 2d Cavalry; Col. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army; Capt. G. L. Browning, 7th Infantry; 1st Lieut. P. Cusack, 9th Cavalry; Capt. D. Parker, 3d Infantry.

**The Garrison at Tallahassee, Fla.**—Bvt. Major-Gen. J. M. Brannan, Major 1st Artillery, commanding post; Bvt. Major G. P. Jaquet, Capt. and A. Surg. U. S. A. Chief Medical Officer; C. Ewen, Capt. and A. Surg. U. S. A. Post Surgeon; Bvt. Capt. J. C. White, 1st Lieut. 1st Artillery, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. M.; E. D. Wheeler, 1st Lieut. 1st Artillery, Post Adjutant; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Clowson, Major 5th Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion, Companies D, 1st Artillery—Bvt. Capt. and 1st Lieut. J. C. White, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. 35 men. L, 1st Artillery—Bvt. Col. A. M. Esdell, Capt. 1st Artillery, commanding; 1st Lieut. G. F. Nichols, 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, B. I. Adj., 3 officers, 21 men. H, 1st Artillery—Bvt. Major W. L. Haskins, Capt. 1st Artillery, commanding; 1st Lieut. E. D. Wheeler, Post Adj.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Pope, 2d, 27 m. B, 3d Artillery—1st Lieut. E. Davis, commanding; 3d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 2d, 18 m. D, 5th Artillery—3d Lieut. G. E. Sore, commanding; 1st, 31 m. A, 2d Infantry—Capt. W. M. Mills, commanding; 1st Infantry and Co.; 1st Lieut. L. D. Adams, Bvt. Adj., Q. M. D. and Commissary; 2d Lieut. J. K. Waring, 3d, 32 m. B, 2d Infantry—1st Lieut. A. Haines, Jr., commanding; 2d Lieut. F. O. Briggs, 2d, 40 m. H, 2d Infantry—1st Lieut. C. Harkins, commanding; 2d Lieut. W. J. Turner, 2d, 38 m. G, 2d Infantry—Capt. C. Keller, commanding; 1st Lieut. T. Drury, 2d, 31 m. R, 15th Infantry—Capt. T. J. Lloyd, commanding; 1st Lieut. C. R. Paul, 2d Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 3d, 37 m. H, 18th Infantry—Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, commanding; 1st Lieut. H. H. Adams; 2d Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 3d, 41 m. I, 18th Infantry—1st Lieut. C. B. Hinson, commanding; 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, 3d, 30 m. Total, 25 officers, 380 men. Total Field and Staff, 6. Aggregate, strength of command, 411.

#### PHIL. KEARNY'S LAST LETTER.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has been furnished with the following by Gen. Von Steinwehr, to whom it was addressed, by Gen. Kearny, writing on scraps of note paper, while in the saddle, a few hours before his death, at Chantilly:

BATTLE-FIELD, Aug. 30, 1863.

To General the Baron Von Steinwehr, commanding Second Division. — Corps:

MY DEAR GENERAL: It seems to me afterward that I must have appeared very unpardonably ungracious in saying that Gen. Sigel had overstepped military bounds (without an excuse) in taking a battery of my division. But the question was decided by Gen. McClellan. You know my friendship and esteem, so sincere for you. What I said in reference to being commanded by an officer of a foreign country in my own land, however happy to serve under them in their own country (as when I was with the French), you must not misunderstand. It is individual *fierce* of country, which with me is no doubt as much too strong, as you must have observed it is generally, with many others, much too weak.

I owe you this explanation as an apology. But if I committed myself, believe me that I was (you know my sentiments so well of high admiration for the distinguished German officers with us and of their noble services as military men) not sufficiently on my guard to disguise a something of pique I naturally had toward Gen. Sigel until I had my first interview with him last night, and found him so charming.

It was that I, at the outset, insisted that our German brethren should not be as German regiments, but as American regiments. I should suppose that this must have been their own views generally.

Gen. Sigel took the liberty of publishing an extract of a private letter to the Governor of New Jersey, and it struck me as unnecessarily making me, by misconstruing my meaning, unpopular with a most gallant set of men who have seen service and discipline abroad. But perhaps I am in error. Still it prejudiced me. I fancied Gen. Sigel extremely arrogant, instead of being what he seems, most kind and considerate. Therefore, my dear General, do not let me forfeit one particle of your long friendship. And as I owe it to him, do for me at once what I shall do later *en personne*, make my full apology to my old acquaintance, Capt. Schultz, and tell him that I should not have criticised his fulfilling the mission of a superior General. He had but to obey.

I am taking this first occasion, in a lull in our fighting, to make you, my dear Baron, this *amende honorable*.

My loss yesterday was enormously severe—more so than in almost any previous battle.

Most truly yours,

P. KEARNY.

#### LIEUT. ALFRED BOYCE BACHE.

THE death of First Lieut. Alfred Boyce Bache, of the 5th Cavalry, took place at Fort Dodge, Kansas, on Nov. 12. He was thirty years of age. Lieut. Bache was appointed from Pennsylvania as a 2d Lieut., 5th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867, and was promoted to the next grade July 20, 1868. He was much esteemed as a very gallant and efficient officer, and if we are not in error, was recommended by General Crook for a brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the operations against the Apaches in Arizona. Lieut. Bache had also served with his regiment in Kansas and Colorado, and leaves many warm friends to regret his loss.

THE Army Reorganization Board continues its sessions at the War Department. The views of several prominent generals have been received and considered in the general discussions, and the sessions of the commission have been of remarkable interest. The discussions refer particularly to providing for the speedy and effective enlargement of the Army in time of necessity. Among the propositions is that of making 75 men the quota of each company, to be kept at this standard in time of peace; but in time of war the maximum is to be 250 men. No definite plan of reorganization will be suggested, however, until Mr. Banning, the Chairman of the House Military Committee, returns to Washington.

SATANTA, the noted Kiowa chief, who is under a sentence of imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, last week attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a beam with a small rope. He was discovered and cut down just before life was extinct.



## THE INDIAN SITUATION.

## INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.

DESPATCHES from Washington say that Indian Commissioner Smith has nearly completed his annual report, and it will be submitted to the President within a few days. It is understood that the appropriation made by Congress at the last session for the Indian service will not be sufficient to meet all the demands and requirements of the bureau. The House of Representatives insisted upon reducing the appropriation below the close estimates submitted, about half a million dollars, and then delayed passing the bill until the season was so far advanced that the annual supplies could not be obtained at low figures or the goods transported to the remote agencies before the close of navigation except at a high rate. This delay alone cost the Indian Bureau at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Commissioner estimates that the appropriation will fall about half a million dollars below the sum required to observe the treaty stipulations and to feed the Indians. In the meanwhile complaints have already been received of the scarcity of provisions at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies.

## THE MISSION INDIANS.

From a very able letter written by Bishop Hare, of the Niobrara Mission, to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, we make the following extracts. The letter gives the details of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Fienell, a missionary who was killed some weeks since within a mile or two of Cheyenne Agency by some hostile Indians who were lurking about. The Bishop says:

"The reserve on which Mr. Fienell lived is the home of two classes of Indians—those who have resolved to learn the white man's ways, and those who, while ready enough to feed on the bounty of the Government, defy almost every step which the Government attempts to take toward their civilization. The first class have chosen places for settlement which have promised the greatest advantages to the farmer, and there have built log houses, settled down in quiet life and asked for schools and churches. The latter have clung to their wild roving tent life, have kept in constant communication with the fiercest of the back country tribes, have one week been off on the war-path against whites or Indian tribes friendly to the Government, and the next appeared at the Government agency flaunting the scalps of their victims, and dancing their fiendish scalp dance. It was to the barbarity of one of this hostile class that Mr. Fienell fell a victim. Secure in the consciousness of his own mission of love, he had disregarded the warnings of the friendly natives and was returning after nightfall, accompanied by two boys of his boarding-school, to his Mission Home, which is situated two miles from the agency, when two shots were fired at him from the roadside, and lodged in his body with fatal effect. His horses started to run; Mr. Fienell was thrown back first upon the boys who sat behind him, and then out of the wagon, and almost instantly, the physicians think, died. The report of the rifles in the stillness of the night alarmed a camp of Mission Indians near by, and some of them hurried to the spot from which the sound had seemed to come. The consternation which seized them when they saw what had been done knew no bounds. Many thought that the murder was the beginning of a general massacre. In this crisis, however, they manifested a fidelity, courage and decision which are above all praise. One Indian, Hokuwa by name, with a tenderness which I can never forget, covered the lifeless body of the murdered man with his blanket. Some hastened to give the alarm at the military post and agency a mile or two distant, and others organized a party to follow the track which they surmised the hostile party might have taken, and galloped in hot but vain pursuit of them some thirty miles.

"It so happened that the Indians from the camp where the Rev. Mr. Swift has been living, situated about twenty-five miles from the agency, had come down the day of Mr. Fienell's death to draw their rations and were camping over night near the scene of the murder. Their first thought was that their own missionary would be the next victim. They mounted their ponies, in their anxiety for their friend, flung away their rations, and in two hours and a half had covered a distance which ordinarily occupies five hours, and before midnight had aroused Mr. Swift and his household. One Indian appeared by Mrs. Swift's bedside, took her infant into his arms and strove to quiet the mother's fears. Others occupied the lower rooms of the house, while others were posted as a guard outside. The next day a company of soldiers, sent by the commandant of the post, appeared to conduct the mission party to safe quarters, the Mission Indians following them with wagon-load upon wagon-load of mission property until they saw them beyond the reach of danger at the military post. The Mission Indians have undergone a terrible test and have shown themselves pure gold. The blind fury of wild Indian life has displayed itself in its true brutal character. Not a few Indians, who were undecided between barbarism and the white man's ways, have recoiled horror-struck from this act of barbarity and have chosen the better part. The line between friendly and hostile Indians is broader now than it was, and should the operations of the military be conducted this winter with a discrimination which makes it apparent that good

Indians and bad are not to be covered with a promiscuous revenge, and with an energy which drives to extremities those Indians who have kept their well-disposed brethren in perpetual terror, the spring will open for Christian efforts a field such as it never enjoyed before. It seems pertinent to add to this narrative two remarks. The first, that if such trusty men as these friendly Indians have proved themselves to be can by well directed effort be made out of the fierce Sioux Indians (and I know hundreds upon hundreds like them), the good people of our country should never relax their efforts until such fruitful measures are more generally taken. The second remark is, that if alongside the better disposed Indians there live others who, as this narrative has shown, hold them in constant terror; if these wild Indians, as I know they do, disperse our mission schools and threaten to club the farming Indians if they plough the ground; if they pounce upon peaceful camps in the absence of the men and abuse the helpless young girls; then mere feeding them is scarcely the treatment which their case demands. The supreme need among these people, in my opinion, is the presence of a power for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of those who do well. There is now no law; of course, therefore, no administration of it. Mission work without this is apt to degenerate into sentimentality, as law, untempered by mission work, is apt to be mere brutality."

## THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, consisting of Gen. O. O. Howard, Hon. W. Stickney, A. E. Barstons, D. H. Jerome, and Col. Wood, appointed by the Government to confer with the Nez Perces Indians with a view to an adjustment of the existing difficulties relative to the possession of Willow Valley, returned to Fort Lapwai, Nov. 21. The Commissioners held a four days' conference with Chief Joseph with regard to the question as to whether the settlers or the Indians are entitled to possess the valley. Good feeling and harmony characterizes the Conference, and it is thought the matter in dispute will be amicably settled.

As a measure of judicious precaution against any local disturbance arising out of the unsettled political questions of the day, a small addition has been made to the garrison at Washington, D. C., as follows: *First Artillery* (G), Capt. S. S. Elder, Lieut. Honeycutt. *Second Artillery*, Light Battery A, Capt. J. G. Ramsay; (C), Capt. W. P. Graves. *Third Artillery* (A), Capt. L. Lorain, Lieuts. Verplanck, O'Hara, and Postley; (D), Capt. J. G. Turnbull; (E), Capt. A. C. Wildrick. They are quartered at the Arsenal. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. F. Barry, Col. 9d Artillery, is in command of the garrison.

OUR neighbor of Mexico is affording us an example of the inconvenience which may result from the existence of two Presidents of the Republic, struggling for the possession. Lerdo de Tejada having been chosen President, an ex-Chief Justus Iglesias has proclaimed himself Provisional President of the Republic, located his seat of government at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, the Legislature and Governor of which sustain him, has established a regular Cabinet, and appointed Ministers of War, Foreign Relations, etc. Troops are marching upon Guanajuato, and the flight of Iglesias, with his government, is expected. No other State has seconded Iglesias' movement in Guanajuato.

THE Retiring Board at Washington have found Lt. G. K. Haswell, U. S. N., incapacitated for duty, and that the incapacity originated in the line of duty.

THE Springfield *Republican* says: The Springfield armories at Providence are out of work now, the Providence tool company having closed its shops, on Saturday, with the exception of a single department where a few bayonets are being finished. The suspension of work grows out of the failure of the Turkish government to pay for the guns already made, or to make satisfactory guarantees for the future. The first contract for 400,000 rifles is completed, and 100,000 are now ready for shipment, but will be held back by the company till the Turks settle all dues, including the three months' back pay of the 48 Springfield inspectors. The company has a second contract for 200,000 rifles, but nothing will be done about this till the first lot is paid for. During a portion of the time for the past two years the tool company has employed 1,650 men, and nearly 800, many of them formerly from this city, were thrown out of work by the suspension last week. The men averaged about \$2.50 per day, and have all been paid in full. The inspectors, who received \$4.50 per day, have received no pay for over three months, except the \$40 apiece which Gen. Tevfik, the Turkish pache, who has the general supervision of the contract, advanced out of his private funds. The general is confident that the government will pay every claim and also advance a guarantee fund for the performance of the terms of the second contract, but in the meantime the men had rather see the money. No trouble is reported as to getting funds by the New Haven or Bridgeport companies, which have the contract for making a large quantity of cartridges for the Turks, perhaps because it is easier to get along without new guns than to be minus ammunition for the old ones.

## ENGLISH GENERALS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* thus disposes of the claims of certain distinguished British officers to a field command in case of war. It certainly "lets them down" very gently:

The name of Lord Napier, of Magdala, has appeared in several of the papers as that of the possible Commander-in-Chief of any force which might be sent into the field. We must hesitate to admit that he would be the safest and best man to direct operations against an European army, because he seems to be under the influence of his Asiatic experiences, and to think that the tactics—or the want of them—which enable a front attack to prevail against Sikhs could be adopted with success against drilled troops of any European State armed with breech-loading rifles. That is a mere tactical question, and Lord Napier, of Magdala, has given proof that when it comes to a question of judgment and discretion he is more prudent than his words. But we really very much doubt whether he possesses the bodily vigor and the capability of supporting fatigue demanded of a general now-a-days, when blows are delivered almost instantly in rapid succession, and when "Action, action, action!" is amongst the first attributes of a leader. No settling down in winter quarters, no long manoeuvres, marches, and counter-marches such as commanders indulged in last century, or such as Wellington, Soult, and Marmont engaged in during the Peninsular war. We are now only hypothesizing. For the reasons which we have assigned for thinking Lord Napier, of Magdala, would not be the best man in the field, however invaluable he may be as an adviser and chief of the staff, we think that Lord Strathnairn, although it is believed he aspires to the command, would also be ineligible; and if the Duke of Cambridge were anxious to solve the difficulties of appointing a general-in-chief, by handing over the Horse Guards to some one else, we think there are many reasons why his Royal Highness's devotion and self-sacrifice should not be allowed to prevail with the Government. Gen. Airey's age, although it is not sufficient to entitle him to the bâton of the field-marshal, and the recollection of the unfortunate condition of the army in our last great war with which his name is associated, would not, of course, allow him to be thought of. It would be invidious to omit the name of Sir Hastings Doyle from among the list of candidates for high employment. But there are some officers whose peculiar qualifications, no matter what the sacrifice entailed upon them as soldiers may be, assign them rather to posts at home, where their power of organizing, and their skill in the management of young troops, and in enforcing discipline, are invaluable; and Sir Hastings Doyle, unless he claimed it peremptorily, might be spared from service in the field. The cavalry, both heavy and light, is reported as being unusually efficient. Some regiments, indeed, may be cited as models of excellence in the discharge of the special duty of cavalry. The artillery is declared to be in the highest order; and the infantry would, no doubt, if put to the test, display the qualities which have never been wanting in the British line. As to the fleet, the concurrent opinion of all experienced naval officers is that at no time in our history did Great Britain possess a body of officers more skillful, accomplished in their profession, and more equal to the performance of any duty, or rely on sailors in a better condition for work, more cheerful, hardy, and resolute.

## THE OLD FORTY-NINER.

(R. E. W., IN ARIZONA MINER.)

"Another pioneer has gone,"  
The *Alta California* said;  
And still the heedless world wagged on,  
Nor paused when one so great was dead.

At night he'd sit beside the stove,  
And while he puffed a steady blast,  
His wandering memory would rove  
To some strange stories of the past.

And we would gather round to hear  
The old man's tale of by-gone days,  
Of miner's camp and rugged cheer,  
And early comers' reckless ways.

His great forte was in argument,  
Not that he logic understood,  
But facts he could with ease invent,  
Likewise his lungs were very good.

He argued with the greatest zest,  
'Twas difficult to put him out,  
And strange to say he talked the best  
Of what he knew the least about.

When some one stubborn facts would bring  
He'd meet it with "Young friend of mine,  
You cannot tell me anything,  
For I've been here since Forty-nine.

"Ay, Ay," he'd say; "I came here then—  
I'd be ashamed to have my name  
Enrolled upon the list of men  
Who in the Spring of Fifty came.

"I came from Pike, Missouri State,  
Across the plains; I got here—  
Well, before twelve at any rate,  
The very last night of the year.

"We Forty-Niners ill are used;  
We made this land, yet would you think  
An hour ago, Jim Dives refused  
To give me credit for a drink?"

He told me once of a dreadful ride,  
By red men tracked through tule grass;  
And how, when all seemed safe, there died  
By random shot his Indian lass.

"I raised her up, but she was dead;  
My own, dear wife! Ah, cruel fates!  
We pitied him, but then he said:  
"My other wife was in the States."



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Despatch* arrived at Washington on the 17th Nov., from Philadelphia.

THE *Tallapoosa*, with the Navy-yard Board, left Washington on the 22d for Tybee.

THE *Adams* arrived at Port Royal from Hampton Roads, Nov. 20.

THE monitors *Wyandotte*, *Passaic*, and *Montauk* left the Norfolk yard, Nov. 22, for Hampton Roads, under convoy of the *Shawmut*. They belong to the force under Rear-Admiral Trenchard.

THE *Herald's* Madeira correspondent announces that the steamer *Gettysburg* arrived at Horta Bay, Fayal, one of the Azore Islands, Nov. 6. The officers and men were enjoying unusually good health.

THE *Tallapoosa* was to have left Washington on the 20th Nov., for Tybee, having as passengers the Commission, of which Admiral Porter is the senior member, on the examination of the Navy-yards and stations. Weather detained her.

RECRUITING for the Marine Corps has been resumed at the Barracks, Brooklyn, for the purpose of filling up deficiencies in the corps. The number of men authorized by law is two or three hundred short. The term of the guard of the *Omaha*, South Pacific station, expires soon, and a relief guard will shortly be sent out from New York.

A SURVEY has been held on the Commandant's Quarters of the Marine Corps at Washington. The house is reported in a dilapidated condition, and the furniture as so much worn as to require replacing. Col. McCauley, the newly appointed commandant, continues quite unwell at the Ebbitt House. In the meantime, Adjutant and Inspector Nicholson despatches the ordinary business of the office.

THE following telegram was received, Nov. 22, by the Secretary of the Navy, "Maritime Association, 66 Beaver street, New York: U. S. frigate *Franklin*, seen 28 miles southeast of Barnegat, hove to, riding out the gale. A large vessel now in sight from Sandy Hook in tow. Operator thinks may be her." The *Franklin* arrived at New York at 8 A. M. Thursday, Nov. 23, having been detained by heavy weather.

ADVICES from Japan to the 27th of October, report that Admiral Reynolds is at Newchwang with the *Ashuelot*. He will start soon on an excursion to the great wall of China. The war in Yunnan continues without decisive advantage to either side. The British steam-tug *Johanna*, bound from Hong Kong to Chefoo, foundered near Amoy, Sept. 25. The captain and six of the crew are reported to have been lost.

THE Navy Signal Office, of which Commo. J. C. Beaumont is chief, is now located in the Navy Department temporarily. The commodore and his assistants, Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Evans and Master W. M. Wood, occupy the room in the old part of the building, which was so many years the quarters of the Secretaries of the Navy of earlier days. The importance of this branch of the Service demands that it should be provided with appropriate accommodations; but, as yet, Congress has not seen fit to recognize it, nor the Hydrographic Office, by appropriating funds for suitable buildings.

THE *Shawmut*, which went up to the Norfolk yard last week, with the expectation of being put out of commission, is, in pursuance of orders from Washington, to remain intact for the present. This would seem to indicate that there is to be no diminution of our naval force at this time, and, taken in connection with the hurrying up of the new vessels at our yards, as if the Navy Department proposed to be in condition to meet any emergency. The *Trenton*, at New York, the *Ranger*, at Philadelphia, the *Alliance*, at Norfolk, are expected to be ready for service between this and February. The *Alliance* will be ready for her officers Nov. 22. The *Trenton* will hardly be ready until the 1st of March, in which case her officers will be ordered to her some time in February.

COMMODORE C. H. B. CALDWELL, commanding U. S. Naval force on the South Atlantic station, reports his arrival at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Oct. 1, in the *Richmond*, on the way to Montevideo. His despatch came by the Straits' steamer, via Rio de Janeiro. The *Richmond* left Valparaiso Sept. 12, touched at Valdivia for four days, made Cape Tres Montes on the 23d, crossed the Gulf of Perlas and Tam Bay, with a fresh N. W. wind, and entered Messier Channel at 1.30 P. M. same day. Passing through this and the other channels she entered the Straits of Magellan at 8.30 A. M., September 28, and reached Sandy Point on the 30th of September. The *Richmond* expected to remain at Sandy Point a few days, coal ship, have target practice, and then proceed to Montevideo, hoping to arrive between Oct. 15 and 20. The officers and crew are reported in excellent health. The *Frolic* was at Montevideo Oct. 11, at which date the *Richmond* had not arrived, not being, as above seen, quite due. The *Frolic* was aground three or four days while up the river, but sustained no injury—the sand serving for the purpose of cleansing her bottom, which had become quite foul.

THE annual examination of the New York Nautical School took place, Nov. 17, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and a board of experts, on board the schoolship *St. Marys*, at anchor off Wall street ferry. The examination demonstrated that the boys were both theoretically as well as practically posted in seamanship. The inspection showed, also, that personal cleanliness had that attention necessary among so many boys, as each was well clad and neat in appearance. The exhibition was extremely creditable, the work being done as quickly and well as a reasonably drilled crew of men could have gone through the evolutions. The use of boats and oars was one of the exercises, and a race of the six ships' boats was improvised, the first cutter's crew proving the winners. The precautions against fire were shown to be admirable, as, upon an alarm being given, hatches were covered, hose stretched, force pumps manned and water thrown over the starboard bow in about one minute. In a day or so the *St. Marys* will go into winter quarters at the foot of East Twenty-third street. During the afternoon the silver medal of the Life Saving Association was presented to Alexander Wadsworth and A. R. Warren, two of the boys. These were in recognition of their act of heroism in jumping overboard and rescuing a shipmate, William Whitley, who fell from aloft and was seriously injured in the harbor of Newport, R. I., September 26, this year.

THE *Plymouth* and the *Essex* left Philadelphia, November 21, for Port Royal, and the former anchored in the Delaware, near League Island, until the following day, when they proceeded to Fortress Monroe to join the flagship of the squadron. The *Plymouth* played the rôle of "Centennial ship" for two months, and during that time was visited by thousands of persons of all conditions, from all parts of the world, who returned the same favorable finding as to her beauty and extreme cleanliness. Great care was taken to extend courtesy to all, and the very favorable impression made by the Congress and her successor, the *Hartford*, was well sustained. November 10th, the closing ceremonies of the International Exhibition were participated in by a company of marines, made up of the guards of the *Essex* and *Plymouth*, under the command of Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., and a company of sailors from the *Plymouth*, commanded by Master B. Leach, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. H. Judd in charge. The detachment attracted a good deal of attention while marching through the vast crowd, and were tendered the liberty of the grounds and an excellent dinner by the Centennial authorities, which were accepted, and arms stacked in the Main Building, where multitudes gathered to gaze at the gaudy new clothes of the marines, and the fine bearing of the "blue-jackets."

THE Navy Department has received, by mail, despatches from the ship *Vandalia*, dated at Lisbon, Nov. 5, on which Comdr. Robeson announced his intention of sailing the following day for Nice. The passage from New York was a long one—the vessel having made the run under sail and stopped two weeks to search for supposed rocks, mentioned in Circular 47, issued by the Hydrographic Office, in lat. 38 deg. 05 north, long. 37 deg. 23 west. The search was unsuccessful, and no indication of rocks or shoal water could be discovered. Comdr. Robeson is of the opinion that the rocks do not exist in the position assigned them, or within any reasonable distance therefrom. The search was very thorough. The vessel also deviated from her course in consequence of the collision with the Norwegian bark *Atlantic*, and the necessity of accompanying the latter vessel to Lisbon. The collision occurred to the southward of Cape St. Vincent. The two vessels had communicated with each other, and the bark in getting off ran directly into the *Vandalia*, making no effort to avoid the collision, supposing the *Vandalia* to be under steam, which was not the case. The injuries to the *Vandalia* were repaired by her own mechanics, who also restored the bark *Atlantic* to her previous condition as far as possible. The health of the officers and crew of the *Vandalia* is reported as unusually good. Comdr. Robeson reports that on the 16th Sept., lat. 38 deg. 53 north, long. 65 deg. 41 west, five days out from Sandy Hook, he fell in with a bark or brigantine nearly bottom up, which had the appearance of having been wrecked about a month. An examination of her was made, but no marks of identification could be discovered. She appeared to be of American built and of light timber. The following is as near description as possible of her: Length of keel about 100 feet, very flat floors, coppered with yellow metal, fore yard of yellow pine with heavy iron jack stay, probably 500 tons measurement. The copper on starboard side of keel was badly damaged, with evidence of having been struck. Her rudder was gone and her heavy composition gudgeons were standing.

THE London papers devote nearly as much space to trials of the Armstrong 100-ton gun at Spezia by the Italian Government as to those of the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness. Of the last trial the *Telegraph* says: Two of the targets were steel plates 22 inches thick, made by the French firm of Schneider, of Creuzot. The other two were wrought-iron plates, made by Messrs. Cammell, of Sheffield, and the French firm of Marel and Co. These targets were all 22 inches thick, and were supported by a powerful backing of teak 4

feet thick, which was backed with iron plates and supported with strong iron girders fastened against massive piles of teak. The gun was aimed at the Schneider plates, but on its being fired it was found that the shot had broken in coming out of the muzzle, and the fragments had knocked a large hole in the woodwork between the two Schneider plates and the others. Behind the target it smashed several uprights, and damaged the girders. A fragment cut away two masts very cleanly before reaching the target. The next discharge was at the Marel plate, with the same charge as before. The ministers and some gentlemen stood under the cliff on the opposite side of the casemates, and when the gun was fired a large piece of metal fell in the sea a couple of hundred yards behind them. On going to see the result it was found that the plate was entirely knocked in pieces, large masses had been thrown forward ten or fifteen yards. Two smaller pieces still clung to the woodwork. The shot had struck a little below the middle. The wood was crushed in for five feet high, and a hole four feet across at the entrance and two feet and a half wide in the middle, went through. The woodwork behind, consisting of huge beams, was ripped up and shivered to pieces, parts of the girders were torn off and hurled, with large fragments of wood, among the sand-bags and gabions with great force. There was no mistake about the target being utterly smashed by this shot. The Minister of Marine, on looking at the wreck, remarked to a naval officer, "When a ship receives a blow like this there is nothing more to think about." This shot did more damage by far than the previous ones. The initial velocity was 1,493 feet per second. The recoil was much greater on this occasion. The 100-ton gun was next laid at the Schneider plate, which had been fired at with the smaller guns. This was situated just above the other, which the projectile smashed but did not completely pierce through the woodwork behind. The ministers remained under the cliff as the time before; when the gun was fired two pieces of metal fell into the sea a few yards behind them. The plate was broken to pieces, large portions of it quite hot had been hurled up on the earthworks at the side, and in front of two fragments still hung on to the woodwork, one above the centre and the other at the left end. The projectile broke up on piercing the plate, and the fragments remained buried in the woodwork, which was much smashed.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 17.—Commander Henry L. Howison, to Philadelphia for temporary duty in looking after the models and other property belonging to the Naval Academy at the Centennial Exposition; on the completion of this duty he will return and resume his duties at the Naval Academy.

Professor J. E. Nourse, to Philadelphia for the purpose of superintending the packing and return of the property belonging to the Naval Observatory at the International Exhibition; on the completion of which he will return and resume his duties at the Observatory.

Master Henry W. Schaefer, to the Ranger, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Ensign Winslow Allderdee, to duty on the Coast Survey.

NOVEMBER 20.—Commander James D. Graham, to command the *Passaic*, at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st December next.

Chief Engineer Geo. W. Magee, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.

NOVEMBER 21.—Lieutenant Frederick Singer, to the *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, on the 1st December next.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, to report at League Island, Pa., for duty.

NOVEMBER 22.—Ensigns Colin McDonald, A. H. Cobb and A. C. Baker, to examination preliminary to promotion.

## DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 17.—Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, from special duty connected with Centennial Exposition, on the 20th November and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 18.—Lieutenant A. H. Vall, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

NOVEMBER 20.—Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, from the command of the *Passaic*, at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st December, but to continue on duty on board that vessel.

Lieutenant Isaac J. Yates has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Frolic*, South Atlantic Station, on the 1st October last, and has been granted six months' leave from the 20th November.

NOVEMBER 21.—Passed Assistant Engineer R. Crawford, from temporary duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Carmody has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, on the 30th September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

## PROMOTED.

Commodore Edward Middleton to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy on the retired list from August 15, 1876, under the authority contained in the act of Congress approved August 15, 1876.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant George W. Tyler to the *Ranger*, and placed on waiting orders.

## RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis to take effect March 1, 1877.

Cadet Midshipman Robert J. Cooper.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Medical Director Marius Duval, stationed at Baltimore, for twenty days.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magrader, attached to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for two weeks from November 23.

To Ensign John W. Stewart for three months from Nov. 20.

To Ensign Francis H. Parker (retired list) for one year from the 1st December next, with permission to leave the United States.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending November 23, 1876:

Lewis P. Strout, mate, November 19, Insane Asylum, near Washington.

Bernard Burke, late private marine, October 30, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

NOVEMBER 15.—To First Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, for one month from November 15.



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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General  
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army;  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General I. P. Graham, U. S. Army;  
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### THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITIA.

UNDER the heading of the National Guard we  
publish a letter from a member of the 1st  
Division of the National Guard of the State of New  
York who indulges in some severe criticisms upon  
his superior officer, Major-General SHALER, command-  
ing the Division, because of what purports to be the  
general's declaration that he holds himself ready to  
obey an order from the President of the United  
States calling out the militia, whether it came to him  
directly or through the Governor of the State. The  
authority of law upon which General SHALER rests  
his declaration is so clear that we are surprised that  
it is thus heatedly called in question, and our corre-  
spondent's letter is important only because, coming  
as it does from so intelligent a member of the militia,  
it reveals an extent of popular misapprehension on  
the subject which might, in some contingencies,  
lead to trouble. We state here, therefore, what has  
been so repeatedly and clearly declared by the  
authorized interpreters of the law, namely; that the  
right of the President to deal with the militia,  
directly, in certain contingencies, rests upon the 8th  
section of the Constitution of the United States  
which declares, among other things, that "Congress  
shall have power to provide for calling forth the  
militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress  
insurrection, and repel invasions." In pursuance of  
this authority Congress so long ago as 1795 passed  
an act which declared that "whenever the United  
States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of  
invasion, from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it  
shall be lawful for the President of the United States  
to call forth such number of the militia of the State  
or States, most convenient to the place of danger, or  
scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel  
such invasion, and to issue his orders for that pur-  
pose to such officer or officers of the militia as he  
shall think proper, and in case of an insurrection in  
any State against the Government thereof, it shall be  
lawful for the President of the United States on  
application of the Legislature of such State or of the  
executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened),  
to call forth such number of the militia of any other  
State or States as may be applied for as he may  
judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection. (Sec.  
1, act of February 28, 1795, chap. 36, re-enacted in  
the Revised Statutes, section 1642.) This act was  
in part superseded by a later act, that of July  
20, 1861, section 1 of which provides for the same  
use of the militia "whenever it shall become im-  
practicable in the judgment of the President of the  
United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of  
judicial proceedings the laws of the United States,  
within any State or Territory of the United States." Section 3 of the same act provides "that the militia  
so called into the service of the United States shall  
be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as  
the troops of the United States." (See Scott's Digest,  
pp. 330, 331.) The existing law as declared in sec-

tion 1642, Revised Statutes, is as follows: "When-  
ever the United States are invaded, or in imminent  
danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian  
tribe, or of rebellion against the authority of the  
Government of the United States, it shall be lawful  
for the President to call forth such number of the  
militia of the State or States, most convenient to the  
place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem  
necessary to repel such invasion or to suppress such  
rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to  
such officers of the militia as he may think proper."

The constitutionality of the act of 1795  
(and by consequence that of the later act  
confering the same right) was put beyond  
question half a century ago by a decision of the  
Supreme Court of the United States in the case of  
"MARTIN V. MOTT," reported in 12 Wheaton, 19.  
This decision, rendered at the January term, 1827,  
by Chief Justice STORY, sets forth so clearly the  
authority of the President that we repeat the most  
essential portions here. And as our correspondent is  
a member of the New York militia it may be well to  
state that the case leading to this decision had its  
origin in a suit of a New York militiaman; that the  
case was decided against him by the highest  
court of New York, and carried to the Supreme  
Court on a writ of error. The Supreme Court  
says:

"The Constitution declares that Congress shall  
have power to 'provide for calling forth the  
militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress  
insurrections, and repel invasions'; and also 'to pro-  
vide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the  
militia, and for governing such part of them as may  
be employed in the service of the United States.' In  
pursuance of this authority, the act of 1795 has pro-  
vided, 'that whenever the United States shall be in-  
vaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from  
any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful  
for the President of the United States to call forth  
such number of the militia of the State or States  
most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of  
action, as he may judge necessary to repel such in-  
vasion, and to issue his order for that purpose to such  
officer or officers of the militia as he shall think  
proper.' And like provisions are made for the other  
cases stated in the Constitution. (That is to say in  
the case of insurrection or resistance to the execu-  
tion of the laws, see paragraph of Constitution  
quoted above. ED. JOURNAL.) It has not been  
denied here, that the act of 1795 is within the con-  
stitutional authority of Congress, or that Congress  
may not lawfully provide for cases of imminent  
danger of invasion, as well as for cases where an  
invasion has actually taken place. In our opinion  
there is no ground for doubt on this point, even if it  
had been relied on, for the power to provide for re-  
pelling invasions, includes the power to provide  
against the attempt and danger of invasion, as the  
necessary and proper means to effectuate the object.  
One of the best means to repel invasions is to pro-  
vide the requisite force for action before the invader  
has himself reached the soil.

"The power thus confided by Congress to the  
President, is doubtless of a very high and delicate  
nature. A free people are naturally jealous of the  
exercise of the military power; and the power to  
call the militia into actual service is certainly felt to  
be one of no ordinary magnitude. But it is not a  
power which can be executed without a correspon-  
dent responsibility. It is in its terms, a limited  
power, confined to cases of actual invasion, or of  
imminent danger of invasion. If it be a limited  
power, the question arises by whom is the exigency  
to be judged of and decided? Is the President the  
sole and exclusive judge whether the exigency has  
arisen, or is it to be considered as an open question,  
upon which every officer to whom the orders of the  
President are addressed, may decide for himself, and  
equally open to be contested by every militia-man  
who shall refuse to obey the orders of the President?  
We are all of opinion, that the authority to decide  
whether the exigency has arisen belongs exclusively  
to the President, and that his decision is conclusive  
upon all other persons. We think that this con-  
struction necessarily results from the nature of the  
power itself, and from the manifest object conten-  
plated by the act of Congress. The power itself is  
to be exercised upon sudden emergencies, upon great  
occasions of State, and under circumstances which



may be vital to the existence of the Union. A prompt and unhesitating obedience to orders is indispensable to the complete attainment of the object. The service is a military service, and the command of a military nature; and in such cases every delay, and every obstacle, to an efficient and immediate compliance, necessarily tend to jeopard the public interests. While subordinate officers or soldiers are pausing to consider whether they ought to obey, or are scrupulously weighing the evidence of the facts upon which the commander-in-chief exercises the right to demand their services, the hostile enterprise may be accomplished without the means of resistance. If the power of regulating the militia, and of commanding its services in times of insurrection and invasion, are (as has been emphatically said they are) 'natural incidents to the duties of superintending the common defence, and of watching over the internal peace of the Confederacy' (The Federalist No. 29), these powers must be so construed as to the modes of the exercise as not to defeat the great end in view. . . . The law does not provide for an appeal from the judgment of the President, or for any right in subordinate officers to review his decision, and in effect defeat it. Whenever a statute gives a discretionary power to any person, to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts, it is a sound rule of construction, that the statute constitutes him the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts. And in the present case we are all of the opinion that such is the true construction of the act of 1795."

The court say further:

"The opinion of this court is, that a Court-martial regularly called under the act of 1795, does not expire with the end of a war then existing, nor is its jurisdiction to try offences in any shape dependent upon the fact of war or peace. The act of 1795 is not confined in its operation to cases of refusal to obey the orders of the President in times of public war. On the contrary, that act authorizes the President to call forth the militia to suppress insurrections, and to enforce the laws of the United States in times of peace. And Courts-martial are, under the 5th section of the act entitled to take cognizance of, and to punish delinquencies in such cases, as well as in cases where the object is to repel invasion in time of war."

There is no escape from this authority of the President, so far as we can see, short of Rebellion, and for that there are no healthy precedents in our recent history. Indeed, the authority is so clear and unmistakable, that we are saved from dangers resulting from the exercise of a doubtful or disputed authority. We still retain our immemorial right to criticize or abuse the President to dispute his conclusion that the occasion calls for the exercise of his reserved authority, to question the purity and patriotism of his motives; but to disobey him, as our correspondent proposes to do, is to trample upon the Constitution, the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and—what is perhaps more to the purpose—to subject ourselves to trial by a Court-martial, which will not be disturbed by these fine spun theories, which would make government an impossibility. While we dwell upon this subject, we do not, it should be understood, anticipate an occasion for the exercise of the President's authority over the militia. If our correspondent does not understand the law of the case, it is evident from his letter that his superior officers do, and Governor TILDEN is too sound a lawyer, too able a man and two patriotic a citizen to assume any illegal position. Let our correspondent rest his soul in patience; neither he nor General SHALES will find himself forced to choose between the conflicting orders of President and Governor.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. D. TRENCHARD had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy last week, having been summoned to Washington from Hampton Roads for the purpose. The occasion of his being called to the Capital is supposed to have been for the purpose of receiving instructions relating to the movements of the vessels of his command. Having charge of our coast, from Maine to Texas, much importance attaches to his command, in view of the critical condition of political affairs. The *Alamo*, one of the vessels of the squadron, left Hampton Roads for Port Royal soon after his return from Washington. The

*Plymouth* and *Essex* have been detained at Philadelphia by the severe storm. The rumors of the assembling of a large force in the Potomac near Washington need confirmation, but as the Army has been moving in that direction, and co-operation would be quite probable in the event of a disturbance at the National Capital, there may be much truth in what is now only rumor. As a precautionary measure two or three well-armed vessels would answer the purpose of a large fleet. No unusual activity is discovered about the Navy Department. The commandant of the New York Navy-yard made a flying visit to Washington early last week.

THE speech of Lord BEACONSFIELD at the Lord Mayor's dinner, to which we last week referred, loses something of its significance as an expression of England's warlike intention, in the light of facts since made public. The Russian Government has insisted upon the publication of a diplomatic correspondence, from which it appears that on the 2d of November the Czar, at an audience with the British Minister, Lord LOFTUS, declared most solemnly that he interfered in Turkish affairs only to protect the Slavic Christians against Turkish atrocities. The present state of things was intolerable, and unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically he would be obliged to act alone. Then, in the words of the official despatch, "the Czar pledged his sacred word of honor in the most earnest and solemn manner that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should force him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally until the peace and safety of the Christian population was secured." As for India "the Czar said nothing could be more absurd than the intention attributed to Russia of the future conquest of India which was a perfect impossibility." The interview of the 2d was known to the bold DISRAELI, when at the Lord Mayor's dinner he declared England's readiness to fight "for a cause that concerns her liberty, or her independence, or her empire." It was natural the Czar should resent this attempt to make political capital out of his frank assurances of peaceful intention. Hence the counterblast in the speech of the Czar at Moscow of the 10th of November alluded to last week. The announcement is officially made that Turkey has accepted a conference as proposed by England.

If a CADET wishes to remain at the Naval Academy, the fate of many for the past month should be a sufficient warning to him not to indulge in the pastime of "hazing." The law on this subject is one that cannot be ignored or evaded. If cadets charged with "hazing" are tried, found guilty, sentenced to be dismissed, and the sentence be approved by the Superintendent, that is the end of them. There is no chance for restoration except by special act of Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has no power to revise the case, or interfere with the sentence, as approved by the Superintendent. His duty is simply to direct the sentence to be carried into effect. There is no law on the statute-book more explicit or more stringent. It cannot be gotten around. So avoid hazing if you have any desire to go through the Naval Academy.

#### THE WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

On the 15th of November a circular was prepared and sent by the Trustees of the Widows' Fund to all parties concerned, stating that "The amount contributed to the Fund for the Relief of the widows and children of the officers and men of the 7th Cavalry, is, at this date, Nov. 15, 1876, \$10,270. Of this amount \$500 were sent by the contributor to Gen. SHERIDAN for distribution. This leaves \$9,770 in the hands of the Trustees. Of this amount it is intended to distribute \$4,150 to the widows and children of enlisted men, which sum will cover the amount contributed to the fund by enlisted men, and at the same time, conform very nearly to the proportion between officers and men fixed by the pension laws. This will give to each widow of an enlisted man \$200 and each child one quarter of that amount, or fifty dollars, which proportion between widows and children also conforms to the precedent of the pension laws. What remains of the fund after distributing this sum of \$4,150, will be distributed among the widows and children of the officers, in the proportion fixed by the

pension laws, viz.: thirty dollars for officers above the rank of major, twenty-five dollars for majors, twenty dollars for captains, seventeen dollars for 1st lieutenants, and fifteen dollars for 2d lieutenants. To the amount assigned to each will be added one-quarter for each child, and in order that this distribution may be properly made, those who receive this are specially requested to send us a list of their children, with their ages. From the amount assigned to each will be deducted the amount received from General SHERIDAN at Chicago, or distributed at Fort Lincoln. It is probable that a further sum may be sent, and a full report will be made at the time of the final distribution."

In accordance with this plan the following assignment of the fund has been made among the families of fourteen enlisted men, left at Fort A. Lincoln and Fort Totten, viz., to one widow with four children, \$400; to four widows, each with three children, \$350 each; to five widows, each with two children, \$300 each; to one widow with one child, \$250; to three widows without children, \$200 each. This distribution is being made through the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. The sums assigned to the widows of officers are as follows: To the widow of one lieutenant-colonel, without children, \$900; to a widow of a captain, with three children, \$1,050; to the widow of one first lieutenant, with two children, \$765; to the widows of four first lieutenants, without children, \$510 each; to the widow of one second lieutenant, with two children, \$675. As some money has been received since this circular was issued, our account with the contributors of the fund stands as follows:

STATEMENT.	
Total amount contributed to Nov. 23.....	\$10,861 34
Less amount sent to Gen. Sheridan for distribution.....	\$500
Net amount assigned to families of enlisted men (after deducting sums distributed at Fort Lincoln, but not included in the sums sent us).....	3,877
Net amount assigned to widows, deducting sums distributed by Gen. Sheridan.....	5,033 94
Balance to credit by fund.....	\$1,451 34

A portion of the sums assigned to different persons has already been sent, and the rest is being distributed as fast as the persons for whom it is intended are heard from.

The following letters accompany additional contributions, and represent twin services. The Alamo Rifles are entitled to the distinction of making the first contribution yet received from any organization of citizen soldiers:

U. S. SHIP OMAHA, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,  
CALLAO, PERU, Oct. 22, 1876.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Inclosed please find 1st of exchange to your order for two hundred and thirty-six dollars, U. S. Gold, the same being the amount subscribed by the officers and crew of this ship, for the relief of the "Widows and Orphans of those who lost their lives with Gen. Custer." Be pleased to acknowledge receipt of same to me, on board this ship, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. and oblige. Yours truly,

W. R. WATKINS, Paymaster, U. S. N.

COMPANY D, TENTH INFANTRY,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 13, 1876.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a draft to your order for two hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents, the net proceeds of a ball given by my company, assisted by the Alamo Rifles (a volunteer organization at this place), for the benefit of the Orphans and Widows of the Custer massacre. This with the amount sent on Sept. 12, makes a total of two hundred and sixty dollars. Very respectfully, etc.,

E. E. SELLERS,  
Capt. 10th Infantry, Comd'g Co. D.

#### ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending Nov. 23.

Officers and crew U. S. S. Omaha (by Paymaster W. R. Watkins, U. S. N.).....	\$258 70
Gold \$258. Premium on gold \$22.70. Total \$281.40.	
Capt. E. E. Sellers, for Co. D, 10th U. S. Infantry, and the Alamo Rifles (San Antonio, Tex.), proceeds of a ball.....	201 25
Officers and enlisted men, Co. B, 1st Cavalry (Fort Klamath, Ore.).....	85 00
Capt. J. Jackson, \$5.70; 2d Lieut. G. S. Hoyle, \$2; 1st Sergt. T. Cunningham, \$5; Sergts. W. Connolly \$1, O. Sutherland \$2, J. Erwin \$2, G. B. Hathaway \$1, M. Donnellan \$3; Corporals M. H. Lora \$1, J. Birch \$2; Cash \$1; Corpl. M. J. Murphy \$2; Trumpeter B. A. Brooks \$1; Farriers W. Quinn \$1, P. J. Kinney \$1; Saddler B. Holmes \$2; Privates S. C. Alroy \$30 cts., W. Brabster \$1, W. Bradley \$2, T. Casey \$2, C. Conrad \$1, J. Conway \$50 cts., J. Doyle \$2, W. Dacy \$2, W. E. Davis \$1, A. Dunback \$1, C. Dunigan \$1, Cash \$2, H. Ferrier \$1, C. Freeburn \$1, C. Gibbons \$25 cts., J. W. Glenney \$1, M. Hennessey \$1, L. Hendle \$2, J. Hoyt \$50 cts., W. C. Hughes \$50 cts., J. Leyhan \$2, J. Magher \$2, Cash \$1, J. McGinniss \$2, L. D. E. Miller \$1, J. Murry \$1, B. F. Nye \$1, J. Oxley \$1, P. J. Rausch \$1, J. C. Rees \$1, J. J. Roberts \$1, C. P. Schiller \$1, I. H. Semlower \$2, S. O. Shattuck \$1, P. Sheridan \$50 cts., T. H. Snowden \$1, H. Stanton \$1, W. Stupe \$1, W. J. Tuohy \$1, H. Wagner \$25 cts., E. Wilkins \$50 cts., W. Willie \$1, J. A. Wolf \$1; Mrs. McGinniss \$2, Mrs. Connolly \$2.	
Bvt. Major-Gen. W. L. Elliott, 1st Cavalry, for Chas. Clinton, Hosp. Stew. (Benicia Barracks, Cal.).....	2 00
Sergt. Gustave Heder, for Co. I, 1st Infantry (Fort Randall, D. T.).....	10 20
S. P. Jocelyn, Capt. 21st Infantry.....	14 00
Major P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A., for the following.....	20 00
Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. A., \$5; Major-Gen. J. C. Robinson, U. S. A., \$5; Lieut. G. E. Ford, U. S. A., \$5; Lieut. G. J. Campbell, \$5.	

Amount received for week ending Nov. 23..... \$291 15  
Subscriptions previously acknowledged..... \$10,270 19

Aggregate..... \$10,561 34



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## COMING FROM, AND GOING ON, THE CRUISE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The midshipmen who graduated at the Naval Academy two years ago, and have recently returned from the different stations, have been under the fiery ordeal of the Special Board of Examiners at Annapolis for three weeks past, preparatory to promotion. On the whole, it is said, they acquitted themselves well and gave evidence of an improvement of their time afloat, and did credit to the institution which sent them forth to battle with the realities of naval life. While most of them secured the victory—promotion to the next higher grade—a few failed to reach the standard fixed by the Board, and in pursuance of a rigorous, and perhaps harsh law, return to private life—thus blasting the fond hopes of their parents, their friends and themselves—although each and every one of them probably carries with him the written testimonial of his commanding officer, as to good conduct, devotion to, and perhaps intelligence in the discharge of duty. These unfortunate young men are lost to sight and memory—their classmates pursue their naval career upward and onward. Each year has its season of happiness and grief in the life of the midshipman returning from the cruise.

And as to those going on the cruise. The Naval Academy annually sends forth its little band of graduates who, after four years of study and training, are pronounced worthy of the diploma and of serving under the flag of their country. To each it is one of the happiest periods of his life. Some member of the Board of Visitors addresses the class, congratulates the young men on their success, and in the language of President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, who performed this pleasing duty last June, bids them "begin their voyages and the blessings of Heaven attend them."

The interesting and beautiful address of President Gilman, on the occasion referred to, has been printed in pamphlet form. It should be read by every officer of the Navy. What more beautiful and touching than his Salutation:

"I salute you in behalf of this galaxy of mothers, sisters, friends—these bright particular stars—who watch your course unceasingly like the constellations of the heavens. We hear it said that chivalry went out of modern society when gunpowder came in; but it is not so. With the helmet and coat of mail the tournament and duel are gone, let us hope, forever; but the essentials of chivalry—loyalty, fidelity and courtesy, the defence of the weak, bravery before danger, the homage of the pure and gentle, and the maintenance of personal honor—these principles still rule in our Service. These fair faces, watching your naval jousts, as the tournaments were watched of old, rejoice as you win the sword and epaulette, and bid you be true chevaliers, more knightly, because more enlightened, than those whose exploits are recorded by the Ancient Chroniclers. They give you the greetings which belong to the knights on the eve of battle and in the hour of victory: 'Be faithful, bold, and fortunate.'"

## And his Farewell:

"As I began with a triple message, I would offer you, in conclusion, a triple garland. Here are laurels from the board of visitors, representing for a moment the citizens of the land. Here are olive leaves, sacred to Minerva, the symbols of learning and industry: accept them as the tokens of fraternity from other colleges and seats of learning. And here, most precious of all, are the ivy leaves of friendship, interspersed with the forget-me-not of affection, which these officers, these relations and these friends—fair women and brave men—have woven for you. With these triple wreaths begin your voyages, and the blessing of Heaven attend you. Farewell."

These young graduates, it is hoped, have the good counsels and kind words with which President Gilman's address abounds, engraven on their hearts. As they go forth to their posts of duty—some to one quarter, others to another—who would say to them less than President Gilman did, or make the destination of any particular one a subject of discussion or unkind criticism?

## THE GERMAN, OR THE ROMAN?

By ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.,

Secretary to the American Association of Numismatists.

THE prime difficulty in historic reading is to make proper allowances for national partiality. Giving him credit for honest intentions, the historian is still tempted, against his own purpose it may be, to give undue prominence to national victories, and to "discount national defeats." This weakness runs through all history from that of Moses to that of Bancroft. Recently, in looking through a work upon Ancient Numismatics, we were amused to see how the author (an Englishman) had exaggerated the importance of some pirate or other (Carausius, it was), who had seized the opportunity, amidst civil disorders, to steal the fleet and possessions of his patron, and maintain a short-lived insurrection against the Romans. Our writer actually found room, in his quarto, for ten pages of Carausius, when the rogue would have been dear at two.

This has tinctured the English and German accounts of Arminius, who, by a mixture of genuine valor and savage hypocrisy, formed an insurrection against the Romans, so formidable as to demand large armies and

a skilful leader to crush it. The importance of the affair is surely exaggerated, whatever credit may be reflected upon Arminius, and nothing but that sort of national vanity which gives prominence to local events can justify the demonstration of last year, in which a colossal statue of Arminius was dedicated under national auspices, near the battle-field won by that German chief so long ago.

The writer proposes here to give the other side of this story. He has a leaf of history of the sort most reliable of all, a contemporary coin. He asks, which is the more reliable, the traditions of savage tribes, but little more advanced in the scale of civilization than the Indian hordes of our Western prairies, or the medals and inscriptions of the most cultivated nation in the world?

That Arminius gained an overwhelming victory over the Romans is not disputed. When the German insurrection broke out, P. Quintilius Varus, who had been consul with Tiberius (afterwards Emperor) B. C. 13, was appointed to suppress it. This officer was a man of moderate talents, covetous, oppressive in office, with scanty abilities for the task. He had been appointed, about A. D. 7, to the government of Germany. When the rebellion broke out, Arminius and other chiefs who were in his camp, under solemn faith and oath, went out by his permission to levy forces to put it down. Instead of that, they arranged an ambuscade, and taking the Romans in what Cæsar had styled 60 years before *loco iniquissimo*, endeavored to cut him to pieces. Under all the disadvantages of position and surprise, the experienced general suffered but little loss in the first day's battle. His three legions, numbering probably 46,000 men, fought their way, through every obstacle, to an open spot in the woods, and encamped.

According to the invariable custom of this war-like nation, the termination of every day's march was marked by a thorough piece of castrametation. Being formed under the pressure and annoyances of the enemy it was *Castra tumultuaria*, but so well were engineers, directors, and workmen skilled in the labor, that, to this very hour, the lines marked out and fortified, on that disastrous afternoon, can be traced by the skilful eye. It was square in form, surrounded with a rampart and protected by stakes and a broad ditch. It had four gates. That towards the enemy was the *Porta Praetoria*, that in the rear *Porta Decumana*. The gate on the right (as you face the enemy) was *Porta Principalis Dextra*, the one opposite *P. P. Sinistra*.

In that temporary but impregnable fortress, a council of war was held and it was resolved to destroy all the impedimenta (baggage), and move to the strong fortress of Aliso, on the Lippe. The second day's march was one uninterrupted fight, and the contracted extent of the camp made at the close of that day, proved the heavy losses sustained by the legions. The morning of the third day opened under most inauspicious circumstances. Rain fell in torrents. The roads were well nigh impassable. The men, *magna parte militum confecta vulneribus*, pushed on, with ever-increasing losses. The Germans in vast hosts surrounded them. Varus, in despair, committed suicide, and his army perished. The savages burned many of their prisoners alive, and reduced the rest to slavery. This was the "great victory" which the Emperor William and his court celebrated last year with so much eclat, and for which a gigantic statue of Hermann or Arminius has been set up.

The revenge of Rome was neither slow nor doubtful. Tiberius was sent, A. D. 11, with a veteran army to the Rhine. Germanicus Cæsar, his nephew, then 24 years of age, accompanied him as pro-consul. Two years later Germanicus was placed in charge of eight legions. He crossed the Rhine, laid waste the country, received as an ally Segestes, father-in-law of Arminius, captured the wife of Arminius, and reached the old battle ground of Varus. With feelings of sorrow and resentment the Roman army gathered up the bones of their unfortunate comrades and paid the last honors to their memory, Germanicus laying the first sod upon the funeral mound. The next year, A. D. 16, he built a great fleet, penetrated the interior and met the Germans in full force on the plain of Idistavicus. A great victory was gained with little loss to the Romans, and Arminius only escaped in disguise. A second contest followed shortly afterwards with similar results. The eagles captured from Varus were recovered, and havoc and desolation spread throughout Germany. Arminius aiming at absolute power, was put to death by his own relatives.

The coin (or medal, for in Roman history all coins were medals) was struck by the Roman Senate A. D. 17, in honor of the re-conquest of Germany, and the re-capture of the legionary eagles. The writer has two specimens of the coin. It is of the size entitled by numismatists "second bronze," elegantly figured and accurately impressed. Weight 181 grains.

The obverse of this beautiful monument of military heroism exhibits a triumphal conveyance of the class entitled "four-horse chariot" (*quadrigae*) ornamented with sculptures. In it stands Germanicus leaning forward, with one of the recaptured standards in his left hand. His head is bound with laurel. Above, in two lines, are the words *GERMANICVS CÆSAR*. The grouping of the horses is very artistic. The form of chariot-wheel will repay investigation, as indeed the whole field.

Upon the reverse we see Germanicus himself, with the second recaptured eagle in his left hand. The position is manly. He stands to the left in full military costume, except the helmet. He recalls to our minds the praises yielded him by his soldiers, who loved to name his graceful form, his noble birth, his patience, his courtesy, his steady consistency of conduct. His right hand is raised in the attitude of command.

The letters below, S. C., stand for *Senatus Consulto*, "By Decree of the Senate," showing under what authority the millions upon millions of these coins were struck. Doubtless every soldier who had fought under

Germanicus procured and retained one as a pocket-piece. They will continue to be rescued from sewers and graves, from debris and concealed deposits, so long as men revere great characters and love ancient lore.

The letters *SIGNIS RECEPTIS* refer to the recapture of the legionary eagles. This bird of prey, it is well known, was the chief Roman standard. The soldiers of a legion were believed by their enemies to pay adoration to their eagle. If the supporting spear drew easily from the ground it was a good omen; if not, *aquilae prodire nolentes*, "the eagles are unwilling to fly," was murmured through the ranks, and a chill struck every heart. This object was usually of silver, presenting extended wings on the top of a spear, holding usually a thunderbolt in its talons. Sometimes it was gilt. It was always gallantly defended, and its loss was in general the total destruction of the legion. We read the words, *SIGNIS RECEPTIS*, "the standards having been recovered."

Another sentence, *DEVICTIS GERMANIS*, is read, "the Germans having been subdued." Put this with the whole inscription and it may be rendered, "The Germans being subdued, the lost eagles being recovered, a triumph by decree of the Senate is granted to Germanicus Cæsar." It is proper to add, by authority of Dr. Patin, the celebrated French numismatologist of the 17th century, that the three standards lost under Varus were those of the XVII., XVIII. and XIX. Legions, and that the triumph of which this coin is the memorial, occurred on the 26th of May, A. D. 17, A. V. C. 770, in the 4th year of the Emperor Tiberius.

Four years afterwards the Germans were compelled by their losses and intestine commotions to receive a king from the Romans, and although the impenetrable forests of the North yielded new recruits for the most exhausting wars, yet it was not for several centuries, and until Rome herself was perishing from internal dissensions, that the eternal city was threatened with a disaster as terrible as that which, for the moment, impeded after the destruction of Varus, A. D. 9.

## THE SITE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

(GEORGE F. HERRICK, in the Galaxy for December.)

IN May, A. D. 330, the first Christian emperor of the then intact Roman empire dedicated with the name of "New Rome" the city he had made his capital. But already on this site Greeks had lived; Grecian galleys had ploughed the waters; the language of Homer and of Demosthenes had been heard on these hills for a thousand years. Among the very earliest records of authentic history the site of Constantinople makes its mark. Long before the great Persian invasion under Xerxes, when the silly autocrat thought to punish the genius of the Hellespont for the impertinence of destroying his bridge of boats, long before the first Persian invasion under Darius, there flourished here the city which gave name to the famous Byzantine empire. Enterprising Greeks from Megara had found a new home not less inviting than their native Attic soil, on the little promontory which looks down upon where the waters of the dark and stormy Euxine mingle with the lighter waves of the Propontis. When Darius crossed from Asia into Europe Byzantium had existed more than a hundred and fifty years. The bridge of boats on which the Persian monarch crossed the Bosphorus was thrown across the strait at a point so near Byzantium that it is not strange his ruthless barbarians should pounce upon and destroy the first Grecian city that lay in their path on the hither side of the line separating the coveted European shores from their ancient dominions. The city remained waste, however, but little more than a decade. It was rebuilt about B. C. 480 by Greeks representing both the leading States of ancient Greece, Athens and Sparta. Thus began that heterogeneous population and those divided and often antagonistic interests which have formed so conspicuous an element in her history in modern as well as ancient times. Many names illustrious in Grecian history are connected with the conquest and reconquest of Byzantium. Cimon brought it under Athenian control. Later Alcibiades retook it from the Spartans, to fall again into the hands of Lysander. Xenophon, in his return with the remnant of his famous "ten thousand," passed through it and enjoyed its hospitality. The eloquence of Demosthenes brought Athenian aid under Phocion to Byzantium when under siege by Philip of Macedon. Once the Macedonians nearly succeeded in surprising the city by night, when their presence was revealed to its defenders by a sudden flash of light. The Byzantines saw in this a special divine interposition in their behalf; and in testimony of their gratitude, inscribed a crescent on their coins, and this became thereafter the especial emblem of the city. When, more than eighteen hundred years later, the city was conquered by the Turks, the crescent became the national emblem of the Ottoman Empire. Thus was the symbol of the chief supporter of the faith of Islam in modern times borrowed from a Christian city. After Byzantium became a Christian city and the capital of the Roman empire—fitly called by all the world, not by the name its founder gave it, but by the glory his own name shed upon it—its record is easily traced in history, through the reigns of Theodosius the Great, of Justinian, and of scores of less famous Grecian emperors, till it becomes the chief pride of its Moslem conquerors, especially through all that golden age of the Ottoman Empire, which culminated under Suleyman the Magnificent.

Viewed politically, the site of Constantinople has been one of steadily growing importance. The Emperor Diocletian had, before the end of the third century, fixed his eastern capital at Nicomedia, distant from old Byzantium one day's journey for a Grecian galley or a Roman trireme. But even if Constantine had not been attracted to Byzantium by the incomparably greater beauty and fitness of the site, the Christian emperor would not have been likely to choose



his seat where the chief persecutor of the Christians had chosen his, and where the flames of persecution had but just now so fiercely blazed. Long before the time of Constantine the growing Roman empire required an imperial centre nearer to its geographical centre than its old capital on the Tiber; and certainly, if Constantine had fixed his new capital with the aid of modern science and art, he could not possibly have chosen a site which would prove so natural a political centre as the one he actually selected.

Compare it to-day, considered as the capital of a great empire, with Rome, or with any European capital. There is not one of them all that can sustain the comparison for a moment. Constantinople sits like a queen on the one great highway between Europe and Asia. Her site is easy of defence. She has a magnificent harbor. She is facile mistress of the sea on either side, by means of the straits of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont. What is the site of London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg in the comparison? No wonder the Czar has long looked with envious eyes toward the Golden Horn—to the capital city of the Greek church and the Greek empire. No wonder that the whole "Eastern question" has long hinged on what is to be done with Constantinople and the highway which she controls. Europe cares little about the outlying possessions of the Sultan; but it is a vital question with every chief European State who shall hold the key city of all the East. Let Russia, with her already enormous possessions in both Europe and Asia, hold Constantinople as her southern capital, and she will not be long in showing Europe who is mistress of the whole Eastern continent.

Viewed commercially, the site of Constantinople is scarcely less than perfect. Even before the Christian era her commerce was very considerable. During the days of the great Roman emperors her commercial prosperity was unrivalled. Under the sultans, all Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, and even India, as well as Southern Europe, have fed her commerce. And to-day, while her waters are always white with sails and her harbor lined on every side with the smaller vessels of commerce, the capacious harbor itself is filled with steamers bearing every European flag, which come and go almost every hour of every day, bringing the products of European industry, and carrying grain, wool, mohair, fruits, and various products of Turkish manufacture to European ports. It may, however, be said that the commerce of several European cities and of more than one American city is greater than that of Constantinople. But it must be remembered—and here is a long list of counts most important of all to come into our reckoning—that Turkey is without roads; that the Turks themselves have not the least commercial enterprise; that the commerce and trade of Turkey are nearly all in the hands of foreigners and of her own Christian population; and we can see reason why Constantinople is actually behind many western cities naturally far less favored than herself. Turkey has almost unrivalled resources, which still remain but very partially developed to commerce. Give her a strong, wise, liberal government, a government which shall exist and be administered in the interest of the people, honestly and economically; give her roads which shall facilitate the bringing of her produce of every sort to the sea; encourage her agriculture, work her mines, develop her manufactures, and there would not be a city in the world where commerce would embrace so many articles and keep alive a trade so vast and various. Look at any map of the eastern continent, and it will be seen that the natural commercial centre not only of almost all Turkey, but of Persia and of a vast region bordering on the Caspian sea, also is Constantinople.

Now, consider the site of Constantinople aesthetically; that is, in respect of beauty. Constantinople is a great capital, a great commercial and political centre. We shall not, therefore, expect to find in its site just that particular style of beauty, however perfect in its kind, possessed by the Elm City of Connecticut or by the Lake City of Vermont. You do not expect or desire to find the same kind of beauty in the paintings which adorn the rotunda of St. Peter's at Rome that you do in a painting selected for your parlor wall. The beauty of a garden fountain or cascade is one thing and that of the falls of Niagara is quite another. There is the beauty of a rosebud, and there is the beauty of an extended and variegated landscape. Both are perfect in their kind. Let us ascend a hill on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, to a point a little north of east of old Byzantium, and at a distance of six miles from Seraglio Point, and about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. In the clear light of early morning, the sun just rising behind us, as we look toward the city it seems about two miles away. We can distinctly trace the contour of the city: every bend and curve of its coast line, and the land walls also, from sea to harbor, from Marmora to the Golden Horn. The deep green of the fine old trees of the Seraglio grounds, with the high seaward walls of those grounds so completely covered with ivy as to make a vast ivy screen, form a beautiful contrast and a fine setting to the glittering domes and minarets of the mosques above and beyond. Those grand old temples, St. Sophia, the mosque of Ahmed, that of Suleyman, of Mohammed the conqueror, of Bayazid, of Selim, the Yeni Jauri, and the Noori Osmanie, with their domes and towers and thirty lofty minarets, stand out like eight great protecting geni, and all public and private edifices seem fitly gathered under their guardianship. The old city, however, is but a small portion of the whole scene before us. To the right of the old city is the Golden Horn, filled with steamers of war and of commerce, with foreign and native sailing vessels, carrying all the flags of the civilized world, and with myriads of those most beautiful of all row boats, the cayiques. To the right of the Golden Horn are Galata and Pera, the Frank and business quarters, where are the palaces of the ambassadors of European powers; while further on, and nearly to our right, lie on the

shore of the Bosphorus a long line of imperial palaces, stretching with little interruption for nearly two miles, with their gardens and wooded slopes behind; while before them, in an equally long line, English-built ironclads, the flower of the imperial navy and the Sultan's especial pride, ride at anchor. To our extreme right the river-sea, the matchless Bosphorus, winds in and out between hills and valleys, covered with villages, gardens, vineyards, groves. We can see where Darius crossed into Europe, and where Mohammed the conqueror made his first strong stand on the European shore. On the left of the city—before us and stretching far away to the south—is the beautiful sea of Marmora. We can see to its furthest shores a hundred miles away. Directly below us lies Scutari, ancient Chrysopolis—our Brooklyn—then Chalcedon, now the growing suburb of Kadikeny, further to the south; and between them is the place where Florence Nightingale blessed the bedside of many a suffering British soldier; while in the mouth of the Nicomedia gulf are the beautiful Princes islands, with their ancient convents and their thriving modern villages. In the distance are the mountains on the hither side of Brusa, and just beyond that city Olympus rears its hoary summit. Behind us are the rolling lands of Asia Minor, and we see little villages here and there, their flocks pasturing on the hillside, each attended by its shepherd, as two thousand years ago. Loaded mules and camels are slowly winding along the crooked bridle paths which still hold, even here, the places where roads should be.

But as the successive generations pass, the Turk is no longer what he was in his eastern home. Is there something enervating in our climate? Is the siren here? Does Circe hold out her cup to our rulers? Muslim, like Byzantine and Byzantine Greek, becomes effeminate in Constantinople. What are the charms of this Delilah, that every Samson is shorn of his strength while sated with her beauty? But the very supineness of the Turk is—more than he is aware—inviting the Christian races to awake to the assertion of a manly energy long dormant. The insolent arrogance of the conquering race is yielding. The cringing sycophancy of the conquered races is giving place to earnest, if not yet united and altogether intelligent endeavor after the recovery of long lost human rights. The heart of humanity in our generation, even here among the Christian population, begins to beat with something like regular and healthful pulsations. While the future of Constantinople will have for its dark background the scarred and stained history of her past, the peerless beauty and signal eminence of her site are perennial.

#### THE TURKISH ARMY.

THE following account of the military resources of Turkey is furnished the N. Y. *World* by a Turkish officer:

"The Turkish army to-day numbers 400,000 men, including 20,000 regular horse and 15,000 artillery. Contrary to the general impression these are equipped thoroughly and with the most modern arms. The Snider gun, which was formerly the regulation weapon—as it was until recently in England—is now in process of changing for the Martini-Henry and the Winchester rifle. This change is almost if not quite effected among the regular troops, who in addition are supplied with the best and most recent pattern of revolvers and sword bayonets. Their cavalry have breech-loading carbines and revolvers. Their field batteries consist of Krupp's breech-loading twelve-pounders and of Broadwell guns of the same calibre. Their mountain batteries, which are especially excellent, include Whitworth three-pounders fastened upon the backs of mules—mules, too, which are not contract mules, but which are carefully picked, and which constitute the most trustworthy sort of gun-carriages among the rocks and difficult defiles. Moreover, the army possesses eighty Gatling guns or mitrailleuses from the foundry of Bajer Brothers in Vienna. The old Snider guns meantime are placed in the hands of the militia and the newly-enrolled troops. Regarding the other armaments of the Turkish army, most, if not all, the heavy guns are of English make. While a few of the sabres are of domestic manufacture, the great bulk of them is German. The rifles, as has been said, are American and are furnished by the Providence Tool Company, of Rhode Island, whose contract is for 600,000 stand. The engineer corps is both numerous and excellent, and is largely German. The navy is second only to that of England. Twenty-seven ironclad ships of English build are as completely equipped as any in the English service, and eighty first-class wooden ships of all classes supplement a fleet which is manned by at least forty thousand seamen and marines. The army is as well disciplined as any in Europe, with the exception possibly of the German. At the age of nineteen every Turk must enrol himself as a soldier for a service of six years, at the end of which time they are discharged from full duty, but remain still attached to the *redif*, or relief, and subject to a service of from one month to two yearly with the army. The regiments are well made up, each comprising 3,000 men, commanded by a Mirali Bey, and divided into three equal battalions, commanded by a *bimbashi*, or major. The Turks are a military people by nature, too, as well as custom, and have in them the instinct as well as the theory of fight."

#### RUSSIA'S MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: As the extract from the *Cologne Gazette* in your last issue on the "Russian Available Forces" is not quite correct, permit me to give a brief *résumé* of their force available for field service. The army, omitting the fortress and local battalions, which partake rather of the nature of militia than of regulars, now consists of three divisions of Guards (Infantry), of four regi-

ments of four battalions of four companies each (companies usually parade forty files); four divisions of Grenadiers (Infantry), four regiments of three battalions, five companies, except the 4th Division, which is of four battalions, as the Guards; forty-one divisions of the line of four regiments of three battalions, five companies, except the 19th, 20th, and 21st Divisions, which are the same as the Guards; seven brigades of rifles of four battalions of four companies each, including one battalion of Caucasus and one Tashkend. In the three battalion regiments, No. 5 Comp. is of Tirailleurs, and in the four battalion regiments the 4th Battalion is of Tirailleurs. The whole army will shortly be changed into four battalion regiments, and I believe the rifle brigades are absorbed in the divisions. Each battalion has 500 to 600 on peace, and 800 to 900 on war footing; the rifles, 1,000. One brigade of six batteries is attached to each division, three batteries of 9-pounders, two of 4-pounders, and one of mitrailleuses—the latter to be replaced, however, by 4-pounders. Each battery has four guns on peace and eight on war footing. This would give a rough total (without reserve) of 632 battalions, with 1,152 guns on peace, and 2,304 on war footing; also, five brigades of engineers. The garrison artillery are in companies permanently belonging to the different fortresses. The cavalry now is uniformly organized on a permanent war footing, four squadrons of 120 men, parade strength, or about 550 per regiment. Guard (Cavalry), 1st Cuirassier Division, two brigades of four regiments; 3d Light Division, three brigades of six regiments. Line, fourteen light divisions, two brigades of four regiments each; two light divisions of Caucasus, three brigades of six regiments each; one light division of Cossacks, two brigades of four regiments each, giving a total of 336 squadrons. Each division is composed of—1st Brigade, one regiment of Uhlans, one of Dragoons; 2d Brigade, one regiment of Hussars, one of Cossacks, all numbered same as their division; one battery horse artillery, permanent strength of six guns, 4-pounders, to each brigade of cavalry, or a total of 246 guns in all. Uhlans and Hussars differ only in name; front rank of each carrying lance, sabre, and revolver, and rear rank, carbine and sabre, the former carried *en bandoulière*. Dragoons carry infantry rifle and bayonet; Cossacks, both ranks, lance, sabre and rifle. The artillery have Krupp breech-loading guns. All artillerymen and drivers, also bandsmen of regiments, and all officers have revolvers, Smith and Wesson six-shooters. The armament is as yet incomplete, a large proportion of the army having still the Kruka rifle. The Berdan is being issued as rapidly as possible to all troops. Out of the seven years' service in the ranks and eight in the reserve, to which men are liable, they, as a rule, only remain four years with the colors in the infantry, and five or six with the cavalry, so that in reality only a quarter of the number of men are with their battalions in time of peace, and the war footing—for which men are immediately available—may be roughly taken at four times that of the peace; but if raised to that figure, they would be greatly deficient in officers. Government may seize any private horse for military purposes in time of war, on payment of 75 roubles. A list of all such horses has recently been taken.

THE N. Y. *World* correspondent at Dresden sharply criticises Julian Hawthorne's "Saxon Studies." We make the following extract from the letter: "Speaking of the common people, Mr. Hawthorne says: 'It is an ill-built, ill-favored race and of an unhealthy constitution. As for the soldiers, they are in all respects a forced product; compelled to exertion and hardship so long as their term of service lasts, they make up for it by dying early.' There are unhealthy, ill-built, ill-favored people in Saxony and in Germany undoubtedly. The strong men go into the army, or are put into the army; the students undoubtedly are a wretched set of men physically, either lean or bloated, or bilious. Taking the women, however, I have my doubts whether a sturdier class of women exist in the world, from the stout old countesses to the 'bare-legged peasants.' What a contrast to the French and American angelic but dyspeptic consumers of *bon-bons*! The work the women do is a sufficient testimony to this. As to the soldiers, I think it doubtful whether statistics would bear Mr. Hawthorne out in his statement. We must not judge from glancing at the ranks how old the soldiers live to be. When the military age is passed, the soldier, unless promoted, 'takes a back seat.' But look at the men in the Saxon and Prussian regiments, strong, red cheeked, well developed young fellows. Instead of joggling away at a spade in the field all day, or engaging in that later institution of civilization which one associates always with barrels and boxes and counters, these fellows get the muskets put into their hands, and then have every joint made limber and every motion regulated and systematized. It seems *a priori* impossible that such a system should kill men. It is healthy open-air work—either manoeuvring on horse-back or tramping for miles across the exercise ground. It is a far more sober drill than that of the French army. It cannot compare in severity to the violent training of *chasseurs* which a Frenchman's constitution rebels against. The officers certainly do not show signs of dying off. One does not see the preponderance of old officers as in the French army, but at the tactics at Leipsic, and that was on Saxon soil, the old Emperor sat up as the troops went by, and behind him were a score of white heads which had seen the campaigns of the Schleswig-Holstein and Austrian wars, and the bloodier conflict of the '70s. It is war that kills soldiers and not exercise and stern discipline."

THOSE distinguished and fortunate officers of our Army—Generals Upton, Forsyth and Major Sanger—were at last advised at Berlin, and had been honored by the Emperor William with a special audience.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY OVER THE MILITIA.

*The militia may be called out either by regulation upon or, orders to, the State Executive, or by orders direct to any subordinate officer of militia. Story on the Constitution, Vol. II., p. 1,312.*

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.*

Sir: As a member of the 7th regiment, who has served the full term, who has three times with that regiment entered the service of the United States, who has twice since his discharge volunteered to do duty with his old comrades upon occasions of expected riot, and who, although for nearly ten years an honorary member only, is always in readiness to appear at the armory whenever the services of the "old corps" may be required to preserve the public peace, I desire to speak through your columns (if you will kindly allow me) to my fellow militiamen in this city and State upon a subject which is of great importance to us both as soldiers and as citizens.

In the New York Sun of November 17 there is published an interview with Major-General Shaler. As the statements therein put into his mouth are such as he would not doubt correct were they inaccurately stated, and as he has not corrected them, we may assume the Sun's account to be substantially accurate. This is the gist of it: There being rumors that Gen. Shaler had promised to assist the Federal officers in this city on election day with the division under his command, the Sun reporter visited that gentleman in order to ascertain if such was the fact. A conversation took place, the following extracts from which I beg leave to offer to the consideration of the people of this State:

"Question—Has the President of the United States anything to do with you?"

"Gen. Shaler—Certainly; he has the right to call on me to do all lawful acts."

"Question—Without going through the Governor?"

"Gen. Shaler—Certainly; . . . he would very properly call directly upon me without going through the formality of sending through the Governor."

"Question—Was it so understood at the last election?"

"Gen. Shaler—Well, yes; I held myself in readiness to do what was my duty in the matter. The Federal officers called upon me, and I assumed they knew what they were about. The United States District Attorney is a lawyer of eminence and qualified to advise in such matters. Of course I should post myself on the legality of any order I received before I obeyed it."

"Question—Would you in an emergency?"

"Gen. Shaler—In that case I would take the risk."

"Question—But suppose the Governor should order you to do one thing, and the President should order you to do another, what would you do?"

"Gen. Shaler—That depends on the orders. Such a condition is improbable. But I should obey the orders as received. It is not likely that any disturbance here would call for more than a company or so, so there would be quite enough for the Governor to call out afterward if he wished."

Thanks, General, thank! The people of the State of New York whose commission you hold owe you a debt of gratitude for thus promising that after you have used as many of their troops as you may deem necessary, they may have the rest.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, and believe me I do not write as a partisan, is not such a theory as this of Gen. Shaler's so utterly at variance with the laws, constitution and right feeling of the people of this State as to render one who holds it unfit for the position he occupies. As a military man, how can he justify disobedience of the orders of his superior officer, made so by the constitution of this State? As a citizen of this great city, what does he mean by insulting his fellow-citizens with the suggestion that they are about to "obstruct the laws of the United States by insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy." The United States Attorney, he says, is an "eminent lawyer." Granted; but are there not eminent lawyers in the service of the people of this State to whom in a legal quandary it was his duty to betake himself? Is there not an attorney-general who holds his appointment from the same power as Gen. Shaler, and who, if any one, is his constitutional adviser? Why is it necessary for Gen. Shaler to "take the risk?" Have not the people of this State, whose servant he is, by their suffrages placed at the head of the Executive Department an individual whose business it is to take such risks, whom they expect will see to it that the honor and dignity of this State is preserved, and that its citizens bow their heads to the law, and whom, in case of his failure so to do, they will hold to a strict accountability?

If Gen. Shaler is to continue in command of the 1st Division his soldiers may well feel many misgivings when they assemble at his call, and those of us who, owing no service, are yet ready to volunteer when danger threatens, will hesitate to place ourselves in a position where we can avoid acting against our consciences and what we believe to be the laws of our country, only by an insubordination as gross as that which Major-General Alexander Shaler seems to countenance.

New York, Nov. 20, 1876.

We cannot answer for the accuracy of the Sun's report of the interview with Gen. Shaler, though it bears internal evidence of being a much more faithful statement of what was actually said than we ordinarily find in the reports of the daily papers. Our correspondent asks, "Is not such a theory as this of Gen. Shaler's so utterly at variance with the laws, constitution and right feeling of the people of this State as to render one who holds it unfit for the position he occupies?" As to the promptings of "right feeling," a question on which partisans may differ, we cannot answer, except as we are all agreed that "right feeling" must compel every good citizen, and especially every man who wears a uniform, to obey unquestioningly the authority of law, and those set over him for its enforcement. As to what the law requires there can be no reasonable question, and Gen. Shaler by his clear understanding of it shows himself anything but "unfit," so far as that goes, "for the position he occupies." The law as declared in the act of Congress of 1795, sustained by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States (12 Wheaton, p. 19), most unmistakably declares:

1st. That the President of the United States can issue his orders direct to the militia, without the intervention of the Governor or any other officer, whenever in his opinion it becomes necessary to do so "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, or repel invasions."

2d. That the President is the sole judge as to whether the emergency has arisen which authorizes him to call upon the militia, and from his decision on this head there is no appeal.

3d. That disobedience to the order of the President, on the part of any militiaman, subjects the offender to summary trial by court-martial under the Articles of War.

That there may be no mistake as to this important question we ask our correspondent, as well as all officers of the National Guard to read with care what we say more at length on the subject in an article on our editorial page. We are saved from the necessity of expressing an opinion by the declaration of the highest authority in the land—that of the Supreme Court—so unmistakable that it seems incapable of two interpretations. As it chanced, the case upon which the Supreme Court decided was one which originated in the militia of New York, was decided by the Supreme Court of the State, sustained by a decision of the Court of Appeals, and taken under the "Judiciary Act" on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. Hence, if it were possible to carry the doctrine of State sovereignty so far as to subordinate the opinion of the Supreme Court to that of the courts of New York, there would still be no escape from the conclusion we have reached.

We recall the fact that this question was fully discussed between the State and National authorities at the time of the first enforcement of the United States election laws in 1870. Gen. Shaler then took legal advice as to his duty, as did also the then Governor of the State, Governor Hoffman, himself a lawyer of ability. The result was an arrangement between the State and the National authorities for harmonious co-operation in the event of a possible emergency, which, fortunately, did not arise. We have not the slightest doubt that a similar spirit of harmonious co-operation in the enforcement of the law would be shown under similar circumstances by President Grant and Governor Tilden, both capable and patriotic men, whatever the partisan newspapers may say to the contrary. We fear our correspondent suffers his blood to become heated by too much reading of daily newspaper. Let him confine himself hereafter more exclusively to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

### ENGLAND'S HOME GUARD.

In addition to setting up a high standard of our own for attainment, it is useful at times to keep an eye upon our neighbors, and profit by their deficiencies or perfections. With this view we quote from the remarks of the Inspector-General of the British army upon the occasion of conferring prizes for rifle practice upon the members of a Volunteer Corps. Gen. M'Murdo's references to a possible foreign war are of especial significance at this time, when the event of which he spoke is probably near at hand. The Blackburn (Eng.) Standard says:

Lieut.-Gen. M'Murdo was then called upon to deliver an address and distribute the prizes. He said—Mr. Mayor, Major Lund, officers and non-commissioned officers of the 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps: It has given me very great pleasure indeed to come from London, in the fulfillment of a long promise which I made to your commanding officer to have the honor of distributing the prizes to you. As it is a pleasure on account of my old association with the volunteer forces, so I conceive it to be the duty of every officer in her Majesty's service who reflects upon the position of his country what it would be in war, what it would have to depend upon in war, to do all he can to recognize, and do what honor he may as an individual to an efficient corps such as the 5th Lancashire. . . . But, perhaps, it would be useful in the present state of affairs in Europe, and I might be expected, if it does not occupy your time too much, or tax the patience of those who have come to receive your prizes, if I made a few observations at a time when the lurid glare of war is already lighting up the eastern end of Europe, and no one knows how soon it will be before the conflagration may spread to our shores. It only rests with us to put our house in order. I should like to make a few observations, first, upon the nature of the service in which you are engaged; secondly, upon what my friend Captain Evans would call the quality of the auxiliary troops for service in the field; and thirdly, what contingency is likely to arise that would actually call for your service in defence of your country, or, as I would say, that would involve England in the general war that seems to be impending. You are well aware that as to the nature of your service as volunteers, it is limited simply to the defence of the country from invasion, or you are liable to be called out in the event of apprehended invasion. That saving clause was put into the volunteer act of 1763, in view of the modern system of warfare which brings about its operations with such rapidity and certainty that it would afford an enemy four or five chances to one that formerly existed to make his appearance on our coast. The commercial interests of this country obviously require that the calling out of the volunteers should be deferred to the latest safe moment. There is another branch of the auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, that may be wanted at an earlier period. Consequently the volunteers are in the position of reserve in this country, and you have before you for active service in the field, the Regular Army and the militia. Now, bearing in mind that modern system of warfare which has for its object rapidity and concentration, there has been elaborated lately a scheme called "mobilization," which has become part of our army organization. The meaning of mobilization is simply the collection together in certain points of the country of all the various regiments, constituting the defensive places of the country in brigades, brigades into divisions, and divisions into corps d'armee, men already equipped for taking the field against an enemy—just as you have seen molten metal poured into moulds from which are produced articles ready for immediate use. Now, this mobilization has to a certain extent been tried during the past summer. Two out of eight of the corps were put to test it, but in that there was not a real test. It only was done to show the framework of the scheme. . . . Now, that brings me to the question of quality, as Capt. Evans calls it; and the question is simply this: Is the militia or are the volunteers in point of quality in a fit state to be brought out to stand up against an enemy invading these shores? That enemy would undoubtedly be of the best stuff an army could produce. Before I answer that question, let me turn your attention to what is passing in Serbia at the present moment. It might be said, "Oh, we have at once an illustration in Serbia; we have here; here is the Serbian militia fighting against the Turkish Regular army." Well, it is my object to point out to you that no such parallel can be made, because it may be said if a second class militia as the Serbians are beaten, invariably beaten, by a second class Regular army like the Turks, what would be the result if a first class militia like the English were opposed to a first class Regular army which would undoubtedly be used in the invasion of these shores. The reason is plainly this, that the Serbian militia is not acting according to the attributes of militia. The

meaning of militia is "soldiers who defend the soil," and that is not what the Serbian militia is doing at the present moment. The Serbian militia has been driven into war for aggression and conquest against their own inclination. They have no heart in the work. You have read for the last four months in the papers how these men have been driven into action by the officers at the sword's point. You may have read this very day in the papers of the battle of Djunis, where Serbian militia showed the white feather. Why is this? The Serbians are not cowards. The whole history of Serbia for the last century has been one of continued struggle, brave struggle, for liberty. How comes it, then, when they come forward now that they are driven into action that they all want to return home? The reason is that they have not got heart in them—their heart is not in them. Last year, at Wimbledon, an American corps came over to shoot, and our National Rifle Association gave them a cup to compete for amongst themselves. I placed myself near a tall, grave looking American, to watch his shooting. After he had made three or four indifferent shots, he said, with a sigh, as he reloaded his rifle, "I see I am like the man in the West, who said, 'I have got no further interest in the matter.'" When I became better acquainted with my American friend I reminded him of the quaint remark I overheard him make use of, and asked him for an explanation. He said there were two men out West, and they were having a discussion on geological subjects. It was a large stone they had found, and the discussion waxed so warm that in the heat of the argument one of them took hold of the stone and heaved it into the stomach of the other, who, when he recovered his speech, said, "I take no further interest in the matter." Now the Serbian has had a stone thrown into his stomach, and he has no further interest in the war. If war broke out in this country, how would it be with our auxiliary forces—the militia and volunteers? Would they have no further interest in the matter? How would it be supposing matters did not go so triumphantly as they expected? If they had to shift their ground, if they got separated from their provision train, if they slept out at night in the cold and wet, and if they had to get up at daybreak in the morning, and limp along with cold feet, would these trifles make a militiaman think he had had enough of it, and want to go home to his fleshpots? I say "no," and why? Because his heart would be wrapped up in the defence of his country, and so would be that of the volunteers. That constitutes, then, what is considered by soldiers as the morale of an army.

Now with regard to the contingency that may draw England into the impending war, I don't think we shall be inclined to go to war for anything short of our communications with India being interrupted. These communications must be held, and if Russia, in her attack upon Turkey, threatens these communications, then, and only then, shall we go to war. I wish I could hold out any hope that the people of India would do something to maintain that beneficent rule which is so much vaunted, but I cannot expect that, because I am one of those who think that the Indians are tired of our rule, and desire us to quit the country under all conditions. You will understand the reason for that as well as any statesman, when I tell you that the aggregate revenues of India amount to fifty millions, but of this sixteen millions have to be sent home to pay the government of India in this country, and interests upon railway capital in the present depreciated state of silver. How much do you suppose this sixteen millions costs to send home? Four millions. Consequently twenty millions is drawn from fifty millions out of that country—that is to say, two-fifths of the whole revenue, and not a single farthing of it goes back to that country. That is the reason, and the only reason, why the people of India defeat our rule, and would do nothing to maintain it if war occurred with Russia. As we gained India by our sword so we must keep it by our sword, requiring more and more men, and the more you look at this question the more you will be convinced that the safety of this country depends almost entirely upon the auxiliary forces of the country. Talking of mobilization, you may put the question to me, "Why are you accounting for the militia and volunteers in the mobilisation? What becomes of the Regular regiments?" Their distribution is made upon special grounds, because it has been thought necessary, and very properly so, that two distinguished corps d'armee, 40,000 men of our Regular troops, should be held in readiness for expeditionary service.

### THE RIFLE.

BAY VIEW RANGE.—The 8th Division State Match was shot at Buffalo November 13, and Company B, of the 74th regiment, was declared the winner with a score of 135. The teams consisted of five men from the following companies, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots per man:

Co. B, 74th regiment.	135
4th Separate Co. (Warsaw).	130
Co. F, 65th regiment.	126
Co. C, 74th regiment.	95
Co. D, "	91
Battery A, 74th regiment.	80
" F, "	74
1st Separate Co. Cavalry.	64

RIFLE NOTES.—On Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M., the Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry will shoot their third annual troop match at Creedmoor.

A NEW THING IN RIFLE SHOOTING.—A patent has just been issued for what is termed an "Indicator for Aiming Drill," invented by Col. George W. Wingate, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State, which will undoubtedly prove of value in instructing troops in rifle practice. It is well known to all military men that aiming drill is the foundation of instruction in the use of the rifle, being the only way in which that close connection between the finger and the eye can be acquired, which is necessary to shoot with accuracy. At the same time there are many drawbacks with it. It is impossible for the instructor to be certain that his instructions are being carried out correctly, or that his men hold their rifles steadily when they pull the trigger and often, from some preconceived idea possessed by the recruit—the instruction is entirely wasted. Moreover the drill is monotonous and the men are apt to lose their interest and slur it. While candle practice adds to the interest its results are uncertain. Where a miss is made it is difficult for the firer to prove its cause or the extent of the deviation. It also requires a complicated arrangement of lights, the reloading of shells, and the gases arising from the fulminate are apt to corrode the bore of the rifles used, if neglected.

The object of the invention in question is to assimilate aiming drill to actual shooting, and to show upon a miniature target placed close to the mark-man, the same result which would follow if a ball were used on the range, and to accomplish this without altering the regulation rifle, and also without noise, expense, or danger of accident.

The "indicator" consists of a tightly fitting wooden tompon placed in the muzzle of the gun, having a metal cap with a square hole in its centre. Through this hole is passed a square steel rod having a wooden butt, the size of the bore of the rifle, on the rear of which is placed a small pin, which fits the space left by the firing pin when retracted in cocking the piece. On the forward end of the rod, which protrudes beyond the tompon, is placed a pin, bent at right angles, upward and forward, so that its point is directly in front of the rear of the sight and in an exact line with it. When the piece is cocked and its muzzle elevated, the rod falls to the bottom of the barrel, and when the trigger is pulled the blow of the hammer (transmitted through the firing pin) shoots the rod out with great velocity, the hammer striking a much heavier blow than is generally imagined. The square hole in the tompon, combined with the wooden butt,



of the rod, serve as guides which made the rod follow in its course the prolongation of the axis of the barrel, and prevent the pin from lateral deviation, the latter in consequence making a puncture in the exact place where the foresight was aligned when the hammer fell. The adhesion of the tampion to the barrel caused it to prevent the rod from quitting the barrel so that repeat the fire the piece is simply cocked and the muzzle elevated as before. No alteration is required to be made in the rifle, nor is it injured in any way by the practice, all the parts which touch the inside of the barrel being of wood.

The invention has been examined by a number of the officers of the National Guard interested in rifle practice, who all think very highly of it, and it will be probably adopted by the State as a substitute for candle practice.

## NEW YORK

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—During the months of November and December this regiment will drill as follows: Companies E and H on Mondays, Nov. 13, 20 and 27, Dec. 4, 11 and 18; G and F on Tuesdays, Nov. 14, 21 and 28, Dec. 5, 12 and 19; A and K on Wednesdays, Nov. 8, 15 and 22, Dec. 6, 13, 20 and 27; B and D on Thursdays, Nov. 9, 23 and 30, Dec. 14, 21 and 28; C and I on Fridays, Nov. 10, 17 and 24, Dec. 1, 8 and 15; commissioned officers, Oct. 2 and 25, Nov. 16 and Dec. 29; non-commissioned officers, Oct. 30, Nov. 9 and 29; officers and non-commissioned officers, Dec. 7 and 22.

Adolph Neuenstein, second lieutenant Co. C, 5th regiment, has resigned on account of expiration of term of service.

**Roster of Officers.**—Col. C. S. Spencer, Lieut.-Col. P. Kraeger, Maj. H. L. Timken, Adj. L. Ploeger, G. M. G. S. Leland, Com. of Sub. F. H. Heyman, Surg. H. R. Williams, Asst. Surg. G. Bachar, Chap. W. Buttner, Inspector R. P. Ottmar Wenz.

**Cos.** A—Capt. C. Koss, Second Lieut. H. Rugen; B—Capt. C. Schlarb, First Lieut. G. Theiss, Second Lieut. E. Schmidt; C—Capt. H. Gimpel, Second Lieut. A. C. Towner; D—First Lieut. J. Diegel, Second Lieut. H. Plattner; E—Capt. J. Willing; Second Lieut. C. C. Bade; F—First Lieut. L. Gerner, Second Lieut. R. Neuenstein (resignation for expiration of term of service has been forwarded); G—First Lieut. A. C. Homer; H—Capt. H. Wilker, First Lieut. F. Hocker (passed examination, but not received his commission); I—First Lieut. H. Kraft; K—First Lieut. F. Bergner.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment intend giving the first of their series of promenade concerts and hops at the armory on the 13th of December. The full band under Downing will be present, and the music will be one of the chief features of the evening. The proceeds of these concerts will go towards defraying the expenses of the new uniform for the band. Co. A, Capt. Cottman, will give another concert in January at Chickering's Hall, the one last year being so successful peculiarly. The companies are grinding away at drills, and the attendance is large and the men attentive. Doctor Roof has been appointed surgeon on the staff in place of Doctor Thompson, resigned.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Col. Ward has issued the following circular with the view of stimulating the regimental recruiting service. The advantages resulting from a membership in this popular and efficient regiment are numerous, and we trust will receive full recognition at the hands of young and manly New York. The colonel of the 12th says: "The great benefit to the city and State of New York, accruing from a well-organized National Guard and its apparent utility in preserving the public peace, are well known; and in order to stimulate recruiting in this regiment, the Board of Officers have offered the following inducements to increased activity in that direction: A handsome gold medal of appropriate design will be presented to the non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who, between December 1, 1876, and the annual inspection of 1877 shall bring in the greatest number of recruits; a similar medal for the next greatest number, and a third medal for the next number; these medals to be publicly presented at the regimental inspection of 1877. The board have also resolved to offer for the present full-dress and fatigue uniforms complete to every new recruit as an additional inducement. The fine armory, freedom from debt, and distinguished military reputation of the 12th afford particular attractions to the citizens who wish to acquire a thorough military training in the National Guard, while the social considerations, including a series of attractive concerts and receptions during the season, combine to render membership in the 12th regiment advantageous. The regiment is now offering such great inducements to recruits that many are joining the several companies, and every officer and man is urged to use his utmost exertions to fill our ranks to the full regimental standard—one thousand strong."

First Sergeant Thomas G. Seeley, Co. E, has been discharged for expiration of term of service. Sergeant Anton Schilling has been promoted first sergeant Co. A, vice Williams, promoted.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—This command is more attentive this season at company drills than last year, which fact must be gratifying to the officers. Capt. Smith, of Co. D, the senior officer in this regiment, is talked of being the coming major, i. e., if he can be induced to accept. Capt. Horsfall is also spoken of, but as his company have been recruiting actively lately, it is believed he will, like Capt. Smith, refuse to accept. Sergeant Major Boucher will probably be the next adjutant; in the meantime, Lieut. Lepper, of Co. G, is fulfilling the duties of the same very creditably.

Robt. O. Glover, Jr., second lieutenant Co. H, 22d regiment, has passed the brigade Board of Examination.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**—Capt. Stearns, 23d (Brooklyn) regiment has resigned his commission and re-enlisted as a private for one year in the same company (C). Second Lieutenant Montgomery, of Company D, has resigned. The resignation of First Sergeant Sharp, of (H) this regiment, is also announced.

This regiment will assemble at the armory, in full dress uniform, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock, for dress parade and review by his Honor F. A. Schroeder, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. The marksmen of this regiment who desire to compete for the regimental gold medal, now held by Private J. M. Stearns, of Co. G, will report to Capt. W. G. Burton, I. R. P., at the railroad depot, Hunters Point, in fatigue uniform and overcoat, on Friday, Nov. 24, in time to proceed to Creedmoor by train leaving at 12:32 P. M. Non-commissioned officers elect will report for examination to Lieut.-Col. John N. Partridge, at 8 o'clock, on the first and third Monday evening of the month; those not reporting within one month from date of election will be considered to have declined the promotion.

**THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Last Thursday evening Major James E. Hayes, the Brigade Inspector of the 11th Brigade, accompanied by Gen. Ira L. Beebe, inspected the books and papers. Those at regimental headquarters were pronounced in excellent condition, which reflects credit upon the efficiency of Adjutant Karcher and the retiring commanding officer, Col. Roehr. The company documents, etc., were tolerable, and Capt. Tinkelman, of Co. C, was complimented for the excellent manner in which his papers were kept. On the same evening Co. F elected Stanislaus R. Blumcke and Fredk. W. Parissette, first and second lieutenants, respectively, and Co. G elected George J. Schwenck second lieutenant. Capt. Christopher Lutz, of

Co. G, and Lieut. Louis Goldman, of Co. C, have requested that their resignations be withdrawn, they having signified their intention to remain with the regiment.

In forwarding Col. Roehr's resignation, Gen. Beebe placed the following endorsement thereon:

"By the resignation of Col. Roehr the brigade loses one of its most valuable officers. To him is due the credit of having originated, organized and maintained the 32d regiment, and he leaves it at this time with the proud record of standing first in drill and discipline among the German commands of the National Guard. His marked executive ability has been demonstrated in the thorough manner in which he has controlled all the details of organization, and in placing in perfect working order this regiment, and as a commanding officer he has no superior."

A GENEROUS ACT.—Mr. J. Madison Drake in the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Monitor* gives an interesting reminiscence "of the late war," which reflects credit upon the heroes of his story—for there are two—and is one of the gleams of light which occasionally fall upon that dark page in our national history. Summarized, it appears that on July 2, 1863, the 1st United States Chasseurs—65th New York regiment—engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. During the height of the conflict, the color-bearer was shot down, and the next moment, owing to a fierce onslaught of the Confederates, the regiment showed signs of giving way before the impetuous enemy. But at this critical moment Sergeant Joe G—sprang forward, and seizing the prostrate staff and waving the color, rapidly advanced, calling upon his comrades to "follow" him. A wild cheer, heard above the terrible roar of battle, answered the sergeant's appeal, and in a brief time the enemy were driven back and order restored along the Union line. The heroism of Sergeant G—formed the subject of general conversation around the camp-fires that night.

The troops subsequently went into camp, and a few days afterwards Gen. Alexander Shaler (at that time a brigade commander), who had been an eye-witness of Sergeant G—'s bravery, sent for the sergeant, who, on reaching the general's tent, was warmly greeted, and invited to take a seat. Gen. Shaler, after the customary salutation, said he had witnessed the sergeant's action in battle, and fully appreciated the important service rendered by him that day, had recommended him for a lieutenancy. The Governor had forwarded the commission, and it afforded him sincere pleasure to present him with the document.

Sergeant G—, who up to this moment, had no idea of what the general intended, blushed deeply, and pushing away the commission, hastily arose from the camp-stool on which he had seated himself, and was about to depart, when the general (all surprise at the sergeant's conduct) bade him "return and explain."

In brief the sergeant, pressed for a reason, confessed that he "could not write," and that the noblest prize for valor was not for him. The general reflected a moment and then bade the sergeant—who was suffering the deepest mortification and distress—to "cheer up, that difficulty could be readily enough arranged." He ordered Sergeant G—to proceed to New York, bearing a letter to a school teacher in the upper part of the city, and pressing upon the soldier a sufficient sum to pay expenses, bade him God speed. Forty days afterwards the young man returned with a certificate of proficiency in penmanship, as well as improvement in other branches, and was received by his generous patron with a smile and a commission as second lieutenant, dated June 2, 1863. "Lieutenant G— served his three years with credit and honor, and although now a successful business man in Elizabeth and well-to-do in the world, he has never forgotten the gallant soldier to whom he owes so much."

## MICHIGAN.

**DETROIT NOTES.**—The Detroit Light Guard celebrated their twenty-first birth day on the 16th November by a parade, and a social reunion in the evening at their parlors. Many notables were present, most of them military men, as the Light Guard was the training school of many of Michigan's greatest soldiers; prominent among them was Gen. Alpheus S. Williams. One of the items on the programme was the presentation of a handsome sword and belt to Captain Twombly.

The Coldwater Guards, of Coldwater, Michigan, one of the crack companies of the State, are about to come out in a new suit of clothes.

Next summer it is expected that the three regiments of Michigan State Troops will encamp as a brigade somewhere in the interior of the State.

The Flint Union Blues are about to remove into a new armory. It is something gorgeous for Michigan.

Lieutenant Rogers, U. S. A., major commanding the Pelouze Cadets, of Michigan, has resigned. This is the battalion of boys that captivated the Philadelphia girls last July. There has been a slight unpleasantness in the corps, but it is coming out all right, it is thought.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

—SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY, 11th Brigade, elected Henry Ruthman first sergeant, vice Jacob Bassett, promoted lieutenant 32d regiment.

—A. G. C. M., of which Major W. E. Syme is president, has been ordered to convene at the armory of the 13th (Brooklyn) regiment November 24.

—THE 5th regiment (N. Y.) drum corps under Drum-Major Berchet is being prepared for the annual exhibition drill.

—ON January 15 the drum and fife corps of the 32d regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., will enjoy its annual dance. Drum-Major Mehling knows how to keep a ball.

—A CORRESPONDENT writes: More cruelty to animals. An ex-lieutenant of the Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., wants to organize a cavalry company in Williamsburgh. Where is Bergh?

—THE following new appointments have been made on Gen. Howard's staff, 8th Division, N. G., S. N. Y.: Robert Wilson, colonel and judge-advocate; Frank G. Hart, lieutenant-colonel and inspector of rifle practice.

—COLONEL Edward Murray, late of the 5th heavy artillery, New York State Volunteers, died November 12. He was a prominent organizer of the regiment, went to the front as lieutenant-colonel and commanded the fortifications at Federal Hill, Ballt more. A portion of the regiment garrisoned Fort McHenry and subsequently it held Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry. Afterwards a battalion accompanied Gens. Crook and Duffie, under the command of Col. Murray, who, while gallantly leading his command across the Shenandoah at Snicker's Gap was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He was sent to Richmond, but was exchanged and returned to his regiment, and remained with it until mustered out at the close of the war. He was a brave officer and a genial gentleman, and is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

R. H. G. and I. B. M.—Assistant Paymasters U. S. N. salary first five years \$1,400 (shore), \$1,700 (sea); after five years, \$1,600 (shore), \$1,900 (sea).

QUERIES asks: 1. Is the enrolment of a minor into the National Guard legal? 2. Is the enrolment of a United States soldier into the National Guard legal? ANSWER.—1. Yes, provided he has "the consent of his parent or guardian, master or mistress." 2. Certainly not.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.—We omitted to answer one of your inquiries concerning a cadetship in the Revenue Marine Service. The law provides that the pay of a cadet in the Revenue Marine Service shall be three-fourth of that of a third lieutenant in that service. The pay of the latter is fixed by law at \$1,900 when on duty, and at \$900 per annum when on leave of absence or "waiting orders." All officers of the Revenue Marine Service are allowed one Navy ration per day when on duty.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—A correspondent writes: In your last issue, in describing the badges of the Army Corps worn during the last war, you gave the 10th Corps badge as a "four pointed star"—an error which I hope you will correct. The 10th Corps badge was a fort of four bastions with the centre cut out. This badge was adopted in memory of the services of the corps at the siege of Charleston, and was one of the few badges using a purely military symbol.

M. asks: In marching obliquely with the piece at "right shoulder" when the command "halt" is given, in what order does a man "halt"—"carry arms," and "face to the front?" In the order named, or does he face to the front before coming to a carry? There seems to be very little uniformity in the execution of the command. ANSWER.—In the order named. Upton (119) covers this ground.

SUBSCRIBER says: I wish to ascertain when a man enlists for the term of five years and deserts, and enlists again under a false name, is it legal for an officer to give that man promotion over veterans who stood the hardships and fatigues of the campaign for four years during the war, and are still in the Army? I have known several instances of this in the 4th and 11th Infantry. ANSWER.—It is to be presumed that the appointing power is unaware of the facts you mention, as they could be the basis for charges against the deserter. In ignorance of the soldier's previous record the commanding officer has, perhaps, made the promotion on the apparent merits of the soldier.

C. M. G. (Philadelphia).—A candidate for an appointment as second assistant engineer must not be less than 19 nor more than 26 years of age. He must be of moral character and correct habits; he must have worked not less than eighteen months in a steam-engine manufactory, or else have served not less than that period as an engineer on board a steamer, provided with a condensing engine, and have secured a favorable impression of the director or head engineer as to his ability. He must be able to describe and sketch all the different parts of the marine steam-engine and boilers, and to explain their uses and mechanical operation, the manner of putting them in operation, regulating their operation, and guarding against danger. He must be well acquainted with arithmetic, and must be perfectly competent to manage a marine engine. He should have a good knowledge of the chemistry of combustion and corrosive mechanics, and mensuration, and write a legible hand. (See Navy Regulations.)

SETH KINMAN, a renowned California hunter and trapper, has gained considerable notoriety as the maker of unique chairs for several of the Presidents of the United States. He presented Buchanan with a chair made of elk horns and hoots in 1856, and gave Abraham Lincoln a similar one in 1861. Andrew Johnson was the recipient of a chair made of grizzly skins and claws. During a recent visit to the Centennial Exposition Seth called on Governor Hayes at Columbus and presented him with a chair similar to the Lincoln and Buchanan chairs—of elk horns and hoots, with a grizzly robe covering. He has another chair similar to the Andrew Johnson chair in store for the President-elect, whoever he may be, only it has the addition of a grizzly's ferocious head cunningly concealed underneath the seat, which, by a spring in the rear of the chair, is thrown forward, the jaws snap viciously two or three times, when it returns to its place of concealment.

THE following story was told by Gen. Slocum in a speech to the Independent Democratic Committee in Brooklyn just after the late election: "A few months after I was sent West, during the late war, I met one of the most accomplished generals who ever wore the American uniform—I refer to Gen. McPherson. We had been at West Point together, and this was our first meeting since we had left the Academy. In talking over the scenes through which we had passed since we parted at West Point our conversation turned upon the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where McPherson acted as chief of staff to Gen. Grant. McPherson described to me the disasters of the first day of that great battle—of how he had been compelled from hour to hour during the whole day to be the bearer of bad news to his chief. It was a succession of reverses from morning till night. When night came on and it was becoming too dark for the enemy to continue the fight, McPherson rode up to Grant, who coolly said to him, 'Well, Mac, how do things look?' 'Bad enough, general. We have lost, I think, about one-half our artillery and at least a third of the infantry. Our line is broken in several places, and we are pushed back, as you see, pretty near the bank of the river.' Grant made no reply, and McPherson becoming a little impatient, finally said to him, 'Well, general, under these circumstances, what do you intend to do?' 'Do! Why, I shall reform the lines and attack them at daybreak. Lord! won't they be surprised.' Grant executed his plan to the letter, and before 9 o'clock next morning the enemy was flying in every direction. Whatever may be a man's occupation, if he meet with disaster, I know of no better motto for him to adopt than the words of Gen. Grant: 'Reform the lines and attack them again at daybreak.'

MAYOR WICKHAM of New York has received the following letter which will explain itself:

"No. 45 SOUTH WARREN STREET,  
TRENTON, N. J., November 20, 1876."

"To the Mayor of the City of New York:

"SIR: Pardon me for infringing upon your time. It has been suggested to me that at the anniversary of Evacuation Day at New York it might be cheering to the inhabitants of that city to have unfurled before them the first star-spangled banner of Commodore John Paul Jones which was acknowledged by a foreign power, and which proclaimed that 'Americans were no longer under the crown of Great Britain, and subject to them.' During the combat between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the British ship the *Serapis*, this flag was shot away and fell into the sea. James H. Stafford, my father, was an officer on the *Richard*, and jumped into the sea and recovered the flag. In attempting to replace it he was cut down by a British officer—his left shoulder being cut in twain. When the *Alliance* was sold to Robert Morris, the great American financier, in 1784, the Marine Committee of Congress presented my father the flag, a boarding-sword and a musket captured from the *Serapis*. The certificate and flag are now in my possession. If it would be desirable for me to attend the celebration with the flag on the 25th instant, I will, if written to respecting it, try to be in New York on that date. As the owner of the flag, and now an aged lady, probably another opportunity may never offer to the people of New York to look upon the star-spangled banner that declared them a free people. Very respectfully,

"SARAH SMITH STAFFORD."

"P. S.—My father resided in New York city before and after the Revolution. His mother was Mary Bayard, daughter of James Bayard and Mary Roosevelt his wife, and after the war he lived in that city until the yellow fever broke out. He was supercargo for Burling and Guyon Burling Ship."

"No. 45 South Warren street, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 20."



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE number of horses in the Prussian Army is 63,304.

THE late Adjutant-General, Sir Richard Airey, has been made a peer, under the title of Baron Airey.

*L'Espresso*, of September, assures those journals which endeavor to give the precipitate armament of the Italian Army the color of warlike preparation, that they are mistaken.

ACCORDING to the London *Times* there is reason to believe that Sir Garnet Wolseley is about to retire from the Inspector-Generalship of the Auxiliary Forces, and to accept a seat at the Council of India.

A TERRIBLE "storm wave" swept over three large islands in an arm of the Bay of Bengal, on the night of Oct. 31, sweeping over an area of 1,000 square miles to the depth in many places of 20 feet, three-fourths of the living things thereon were swept out to sea. The loss of nearly 250,000 people is reported, and the survivors are threatened with a pestilence growing out of the inundation, and the presence, unburied, of so many bodies of men, women, children, and animals. This calamity seems unparalleled, and the distress occasioned by it incalculable.

A FRENCHMAN scolds Capt. Nares for not taking a balloon with him to the Arctic seas. It would have been an easy matter, he says, to reach the North Pole, if aerostatic appliances had been provided in advance. Why should this mercurial Gascon rest content with "reaching" it? That Pole has been embedded in the ice under the North star altogether too long. Why not let down a grapnel-rope to the Pole, hitch it to the balloon-car, and take it in tow as far South as the Bermudas?

RUSSIA possesses a great number of excellent and hardy horses. In 1871 the number was computed at 19,266,000, or 225 to every 1,000 of the population. Austria has only 99, the German empire 92, and France 80 horses to every 1,000 inhabitants. The horses of the Ukraine and the Don, as well as those of the Khirgizes, the Kalmucks and the Teherkessen, are invaluable for military use. Esthonia and Finland likewise have a hardy race of horses.

THE Russian army budget, which was 50,769,000 rubles in 1832, had increased to 169,290,000 rubles by 1873; in 1874 it amounted to 175,118,664 rubles, or 34.4 per centum of the entire expenses of the empire. For 1875 the sum appropriated for the army was fixed at 179,641,788 rubles, of which amount 8 million rubles were placed in the reserve fund. The amount appropriated for the navy in the same year was 25,000,000 rubles.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *World* says: "The Russian army is not so good in its personnel as the Turkish. The Russian soldier is a smaller man than the Turk; he is not so well fed, neither is he so well drilled. The Turkish soldier is tall, heavy, and soldier-like, and fights with the zeal of a fanatic. Besides, the Czar is cautious and little inclined to risk largely in a war. Neither is he prepared for war. He has no war fleet in the Black Sea by which he can defend his own ports, which must fall or at the least undergo blockade by the Turkish vessels. He has but a single navy-yard there, and that is up a river inaccessible by vessels of even moderate draught—in such position was he left after the Crimea by the Treaty of Paris. As for the Russian fleet at present in the Baltic, it would never be able to pass the Dardanelles."

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a recent issue, gives a detailed description of an apparatus which has been lately introduced into the German navy for the purpose of transmitting orders and signals by night. The machine consists of a reservoir of compressed air which is fed by a forcing pump, and which is connected by means of a tube with a receiver of small dimensions. The jet of air which escapes from this latter, carries with it, as it issues, a very fine spray of petroleum which it projects into a flame of alcohol, thus causing a flash of great brilliancy. The duration of the flash can be regulated by a valve, and thus short or long flashes can be given and the various letters of Morse's alphabet can be signalled. The whole machine is very portable, and can be readily worked by three men.

DR. WATERS, of the Bombay army, having a three months' leave of absence, resolved to visit England overland. First of all he rode on horseback through Persia to the borders of the Caspian—nearly 1,000 miles in fourteen days—an average of 70 miles per day over wretched roads—on two days he rode respectively 100 and 150 miles. From the borders of the Caspian he took boat to Baker, thence to Astrakhan, to Czaritzen on the Volga, thence by train to Warsaw, and afterwards via Berlin to Calais and London. His return after a month in England was quite as adventurous. He went first to Alexandria, thence to Beyrout and Damascus, and thence still riding straight across the great Syrian Desert to Bagdad, from which he reached Bushire quite easily. During a trip of 900 miles Dr. Waters only used about a gill of brandy. The whole trip from Bushire to London, including incidental expenses, only cost about £50, less than half the public rate by sea.

THE earth, according to the latest statistics, is inhabited by 1,380,000,000 persons, of which 380,000,000 belong to the Caucasian, 580,000,000 to the Mongolian, 200,000,000 to the Ethiopian, and 220,000,000 to the Malayan races (including the 1,000,000 Indians in America). These races speak 3,064 languages, and confess 1,000 religious beliefs. There die every year 33,333,333; every day, 91,954; every hour, 3,749; every minute, 60; every second, 1 person. The loss in dead is replaced by an equal number of births. Middle life averages about 33 years. One-fourth of the population dies before the seventh year. One-half before the seventeenth. Of 10,000 persons only one reaches the hundredth year; of 500 one reaches the sixty-fifth

year. Married persons live longer than single; taller persons longer than small ones. Of 1,000 persons only 65 marry. One-eighth of the male population is fit for military duty.

A GERMAN writer makes a suggestion which may be useful in regimental saddleries and elsewhere. He proposes that the practice of tanning, which is found to add so much to the durability of the sails, nets, and lines of fishing-boats, should be extended to thread and yarn used for various purposes. The process in this: A couple of pounds of oak-bark, such as is used by tanners, is put in four gallons of water and boiled down to three gallons. In this infusion the thread, bleached or unbleached, is laid for forty-eight hours; it is then rinsed in fresh water, and dried, and is ready for use. It is stated that thread so treated has been left for ten years in a damp cellar without decaying. In saddlery, harness, boots, and other articles of military equipments, where, next to the strength of the material, the soundness of the seams is everything, the idea may probably find useful application.

SINCE the valuable services rendered by the pigeon post during the investment of Paris in 1870 and 1871, when, as is well known, pigeons were the only messengers who could be trusted to find their way into the beleaguered city, the French have naturally devoted much attention to the utilization of these birds for military purposes. During the recent autumn manoeuvres some further and very successful experiments were carried out. The Société Colombophile of Elbeuf supplied sixteen carrier pigeons to the 1st French Army Corps, which was manoeuvring in its neighborhood. At 11 A. M. on the 19th of September some of these birds were cast loose at Houdan with despatches addressed to an officer in Elbeuf, and at 12:30 the first of the aerial messengers arrived safely with its burden in the town, followed at short intervals by the remainder of the covey. On the 20th more pigeons were set free at Bonnainville, and these likewise all reached their destination.

IN noticing the book by Col. Long (late C. S. A.), of the Egyptian staff, entitled "Central Africa," the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is written in a pleasant fashion, but the writer seems destitute of the smallest acquaintance with natural history and of the most rudimentary knowledge of geology and botany. One would think that Col. Long was the chief of the expedition, the explorer of new regions; whereas it was merely from a desire to turn him to some account that Col. Gordon despatched him on a mission which he conducted with ability, although he could not escape from that sad use of firearms which promises to cast such difficulties in the way of free intercourse with the natives on the part of future explorers. Baker, Stanley and Long have alike had to fight and kill; but Gordon and Cameron, so far as we know, have never found occasion to pull trigger. The illustrations are interesting. Since that time Col. Long has been employed on an expedition which was recalled in consequence of representations by foreign Powers; but he states distinctly that it was a scientific and commercial expedition to cut an equatorial road to Lake Victoria and open the country up to civilization."

THE French military code is sternly carried out. Thus the career of a man named Joseph Boulanger has just been summarily cut short by a court-martial for offences which in England would have been visited with comparatively gentle reproofs. Boulanger enlisted on the 15th of January, 1875, in the First Regiment of Infantry, and deserted on the 6th of May following. In no long time, however, he was caught and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, instead of the four months usually meted out to a deserter from the British Army. Nor is a French military prison by any means a pleasant residence for loungers of the criminal class. The work is hard, the fare more than plain, and the discipline strict—a convict may say cruel. During the few months of his sojourn in the Penitentiary, Boulanger had spent fifty-three days in the black-hole—a species of confinement which seems to have ultimately rendered him somewhat irritable. He tore his cloak to pieces one night, and was put in irons as a punishment. He was then rash enough to strike one Sergeant Hotot a blow in the face with his fist. For this last offence Boulanger has been condemned to death.

THE "Year-Book of the French Army for 1876," recently issued, contains the following data: The General Staff number four marshals: MacMahon, Canrobert, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Leboeuf. The first section of the General Staff consists of 100 division and 200 brigade-generals; the second, of 78 division and 183 brigade-generals. Then follow 410 colonels, 410 lieutenant-colonels, 2,100 battalion and squadron commanders, 7,205 captains, 5,208 lieutenants, and 5,622 sub-lieutenants. In this number the 4,400 officers of all grades in the reserve are not included. For the first time the names of the officers in the territorial army are recorded in the "Year-Book." In most of the regiments nearly two-thirds of the cadres are wanting. The infantry of the active army numbers 144 line regiments of 4 battalions of 4 companies and 2 depot companies; 30 battalions of Chasseurs of 4 companies; 4 regiments of Zouaves; 3 regiments of African tirailleurs; 1 foreign legion; 3 battalions of light African infantry; and 5 convict companies. The artillery numbers 28 regiments and 1 regiment of Pontonniers; 10 companies of artificers, 3 companies of pyrotechnists, and 57 companies of the train. Every artillery regiment has 13 batteries. The cavalry consists of 77 regiments, namely: 12 regiments of cuirassiers, 26 regiments of dragoons, 20 regiments of mounted chasseurs, 13 regiments of hussars, 4 regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of spahis, besides 3 remonte companies. The Engineer corps numbers 4 regiments at 5 battalions of 4 companies. The conveyance consists of 20 squadrons at 3 companies.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* says: A letter has been addressed to the London *Times* by an officer of the French cavalry, questioning the justice of the criticisms of the *Times*' special correspondent on the doings of his arm in the recent French manoeuvres. The first point he discusses—the statement that charges were made without support—being a matter of fact, he is unquestionably in a position to refute the special correspondent. In the matter of opinion next touched upon, i. e., that in masking guns the French cavalry hampered their fire, in all probability the officer who took part in the manoeuvres is correct in his views, which are at variance with those propounded by the "leading journal." He does not wholly dispute the third allegation considered—"mauvaise position des cavaliers." He freely acknowledges the superiority of the seat of the English cavalry, attributing it to love of horses and familiarity with them, peculiar to Englishmen. An Englishman "nait cavalier," whereas every effort is being made to make Frenchmen good riders. As to the opinion, couched in offensive terms, and advanced thus publicly by the *Times* (we think) the worst possible taste, that every English cavalry regiment would ride down every French one, he says that his conclusion would be "toute differente," but adds, with a display of good feeling and courtesy, which the topics under discussion seemed little calculated to evoke, that although, thank God! little chance arises in these days of comparing English and French cavalry on the field of battle, he is convinced that, if they came into contact in the only way in which he hoped to see them, side by side as allies, then "neither of these cavalries would be behind the other."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Lieut.-Col. Du Cane, in his report on the discipline and management of military prisons for the year 1875, which has just been issued, states that the military prisons in Great Britain and Ireland are Cork, Dublin, Gosport, Greenlow, Limerick, and Millbank, with total accommodation for 1,211 prisoners. Millbank itself having accommodation for 661. The military prisons in the colonies are Barbadoes, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Malta, giving a total accommodation for 417 prisoners. The number of men discharged from the army for bad characters in 1875 was 1,667, as against 1,648 in the previous year. The number of punishments inflicted in the army in 1875 did not differ materially from the number inflicted in the previous year. A considerably larger number of soldiers sentenced by court-martial are received at Millbank than at any other prison, in consequence of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on courts-martial and military punishments, which was assembled in 1869, when there was some anxiety on the subject of military punishment, and when corporal punishment in the army had just been abolished, and no effective substitute had been provided for it. They strongly urged the discontinuance of military prisons, and that a central prison for the punishment of military offenders should be placed under the directors of convict prisons. Before any action had been taken to carry out their report, there were signs that matters might be coming to such a point that the highest penalty of the law would have to be inflicted as an example to deter men from the commission of offences of insubordination of a grave character. To erect a new central prison for soldiers would have been a work of time; and in this conjuncture of affairs it was determined to take advantage of an arrangement by which Millbank could be appropriated for that purpose. The directors of government prisons accepted the duty pressed upon them, and the necessary arrangements were carried into effect.

*Broad Arrow* gives a list of all combatant officers of the British Army now serving regimentally who have been given commissions from the ranks, in several instances for field service, and the return is a lengthy one, comprising 3 lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments of the Line, 3 brevet lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 3 captains holding the rank of brevet major, 8 cavalry captains, 31 captains in the infantry of the Line, 25 subalterns, of whom no less than 17 are acting as adjutants to their regiments, 23 infantry lieutenants, including 6 adjutants and 5 sub-lieutenants who have been gazetted to their commissions within the last twelve months. Turning to the front pages of the Army List, we find the name of Major-General Wm. Clarke, who was promoted to quartermaster, 14th Hussars, in September, 1837; Colonel Seager, a Crimean and Indian officer, and who rode in the cavalry charge at Balaklava; William Lyons, late chief of the London recruiting staff, and now commanding the Ashton Brigade Depot, who took the shilling as a lad in 1828; and John M'Kay, 12th Regiment, one of the founders of the Hythe School of Musketry; while 7 lieutenant-colonels and 17 majors, whose names are still borne on the active list, commenced at the bottom rung of the ladder. The 28 officers of the Coast Brigade were all formerly in the ranks of the Royal Artillery, and three of their number were promoted to their commissions in the Crimean war, while the greater portion of the officers of the Army Hospital Corps, and several in the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, have gained their positions from non-commissioned officers. In the Indian Army the instances are comparatively rare, the most noteworthy case being that of Colonel Brasyer, C.B., the energetic commander of Brasyer's Sikhs in the Sepoy mutiny, while three officers in the Staff Corps and the unattached officers have risen from the ranks, as did Major Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Bombay, who was promoted for valor as a sergeant in the 95th Regiment in the famous "Inker-man Gazette." On the retired list the names of Major-General Campbell, late of the Coast Brigade, formerly sergeant in the Royal Artillery, 20 lieutenant-colonels, and 30 majors, 29 half-pay captains, and 12 subalterns, who have been promoted in the last 40 years are to be found.



FRENCH Republican papers have been recently taken pretty sharply to task for their attacks on military officers, and not without reason. One paper addresses language like this to the commander of the Eighth Army Corps: "General Ducrot, you ought to be sober of words. Experience should have taught you that one may escape Prussian bullets to fall covered with ridicule." A Marseilles journal tells General Espivent, who commands the Fifteenth Army Corps, that in the military salute the thumb has a very little distance to go to come in contact with the nose. Another paper is very hard upon the commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, writing: "General Bourbaki, no one can equal you in getting out of a besieged place to go and conspire abroad, to return and lose an army in the snow, and then to shoot yourself with a pistol, so as to be quite as well to-day as 'Die-or-Conquer' Ducrot."

Engineering of a recent date, says: "For some little time past a substantial target has been in course of erection on the experimental grounds at Shoeburyness. The object of this structure was to ascertain the measure of power of the 38-ton 124-in. gun at the muzzle. This object was satisfactorily accomplished on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a large number of officials connected with the War Department, besides officers of both branches of the service. The target was composed of three plates of John Brown and Company's make, each plate being 10ft. wide, 8ft. high, and 64in. thick. Between the plates were 5in. of teak packing, bringing the total thickness of the target to 204in. The plates were bolted together in couples, the first to the second and the second to the third, with sixteen 3in. Palliser bolts. The target was supported in the rear by horizontal and vertical bracing formed of 14in. square timbers with raking struts abutting upon piles of the same scantling, the

latter being stayed against an old target. At the sides of the target were placed some old 6in. armor plates on end strutted with timber, and on the top were some old 8in. plates tied back to the target with old railway bars. A trial shot was first fired at an old 10-in. armor plate with a charge of 130lb. of 1.5in. cube powder and an 800lb. Palliser shell made up to weight with sand. The shell struck the plate with a velocity of 1,436ft. per second, punched a clean hole through it, snapped short a 14in. pile a couple of feet behind it, and broke up against an old target. The round against the new target was fired with a similar charge to the foregoing, the range being as before 70 yards. The shot, which had a striking velocity of 1,421ft. per second, punched a clean hole 13in. by 124in. in the front plates and passed through the middle into the rear plate, where it broke up. The base of the shot with a portion of the walls was left in the hole, but the point with 9in. of solid metal struck against the rear target some 10ft. off, and rebounded to a distance of 20ft. to the right proper of the target. The rear plate was considerably buckled, but the iron around the shot hole was not cracked or started, the metal showing a good fibrous fracture bespeaking its high quality. The timbers were considerably started, a pile next the target in the rear to the left proper being sheared clean off. In fact the proper left side of the target was thrown back about 7in., and, of course, it generally suffered severely. The results as regards penetration were such as had been anticipated by the Heavy Gun Committee, so that practice here has satisfactorily confirmed theory and has afforded data of considerable value to the authorities."

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware, 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

## MONEY! MONEY!

The receipts of money for Tickets in the Grand Drawing of the "Kentucky Cash Distribution Company," during the last few days, have been almost unparalleled. It seems as if the whole country had broken out into a great frenzy of ticket-buying. No city, and scarcely a town, village, or hamlet has refused to contribute to this drawing. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider the magnitude of the gifts, the cheapness of the tickets, and the perfect fairness of the drawing. At the present rate the tickets will give out before the drawing; so buy your ticket at once. Ex-Gov. Tho. P. Porter, General Manager, Frankfort, Ky.

G. W. BARROW & Co., 710 Broadway, New York, Gen'l Eastern Agents.

## MARRIED.

BARNES—HOWARD.—On November 22d, at the West Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hastings, LUCRETIA STANLEY, only daughter of Joseph C. Barnes, to Lieut. CLARENCE O. HOWARD, 2d Artillery, U. S. Army.

BLACK—HAYS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Seewickley, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, November 16, 1876, by the Rev. Mr. Van Cleave, ROBERT B. BLACK and MARTHA ALDEN, youngest daughter of the late General Alexander Hays.

GREENE—BABBITT.—At Bristol, R. I., on Nov. 8, by the Rev. George L. Locke, Commander S. DANA GREENE, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY A. BABBITT, daughter of the late Major Jacob Babbitt. No cards.

MCLEAN—CREIGHTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Sively, D.D., THOMAS MCLEAN to HARRIET HALSEY, eldest daughter of Commo. J. B. Creighton, U. S. Navy.

## DIED.

BACHE.—At Fort Dodge, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1876, ALFRED BOYCE BACHE, 1st Lieutenant 5th Cavalry, U. S. Army, in the 30th year of his age.

CASSIN.—On board the *Zelnitz*, at sea, off the coast of Brazil, July 7, 1876, CHARLES S., infant son of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. and Emma L. Cassin, U. S. Army.

OVERTON.—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 18, CARLTON, infant son of Gilbert E. Overton, U. S. Army, and Jennie D. Overton.

## IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

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## A Drop of Spalding's Prepared Glue,

Put on the rim of the wad, which is placed on top of the shot, will cause the wad to adhere firmly to the inside of the shell.

It will not become displaced by jarring when carried in your pockets or game bag.

The loading of the shells will not hereafter require any apparatus to crease or team the shell to secure the top wad from moving, and the shot always being compact between the top wad and the wad over the powder, keeps the cartridge in perfect form to fill the chamber, thus preventing the shot from starting and preventing the gun from bursting or producing a recoil.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is used COLD, being chemically held in solution, and is ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

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5

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## SALE OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876.

1735 "F" STREET N. W., November 9, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS are hereby invited for the purchase and removal of the following buildings, erected by the United States Government, in connection with the International Exhibition, viz:

1. The Government Building at intersection of Belmont and Fountain avenues, in Exhibition grounds, built of framed timber with iron roof truss, felt roof and glazed sides, in form of Latin cross, central nave and aisles 400 by 100 feet; transept 300 by 100 feet; cupola at intersection, surmounted by lantern; whole area, 102,840 square feet. Building to be sold as it stands, without exhibits, shafting or gas fixtures, railroad track, fire plugs, hose apparatus or lightning rods, and to be removed as soon after February 1, 1877, as possible. Suitable for Foundry, Carriage, Ice-house, etc. Proposals will be received at 1735 "F" street, Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M., January 15, 1877, when they will be opened and award made.

2. Hospital Building, north of above, size 35 by 39 feet, and addition, 40 by 14 feet, two stories high; capacity—24 hospital beds, with rooms for dispensary, offices, store-room, kitchen, etc. To be sold as it stands, and removed as soon after February 1, 1877, as possible. Suitable for farm dwelling. Proposals will be received as above until 3 P. M., January 15, 1877.

3. Frame structure at corner ELM Avenue and FIFTY-FIRST street; to be removed by December 25, 1876. All cellars, wells and other excavations to be filled up and levelled off by the purchaser on or before that date. Proposals will be received, as above, until 3 P. M., November 30, 1876.

4. Frame structure on the encampment ground, near George's Hill, in the Exhibition grounds, used as water-closets; to be removed immediately after sale. Proposals will be received, as above, until 3 P. M., November 30, 1876.

5. Frame building, with brick foundation for one boiler, used for the steam system or foghorn; to be removed immediately after sale. Proposals will be received, as above, until November 30, 1876.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount bid, the check to be forfeited to the Government in case the bidder shall neglect or refuse to complete the purchase by full payment within 5 days after notice of acceptance of his bid, and no work to be begun until full payment made. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All desired information in respect to the Government Building may be had upon application to this office, or to Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, U. S. A., at the building itself; in regard to the Hospital Building of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., or to Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Yarow, at the building; in regard to the Elm Avenue property and water closets, of Captain John F. Rodgers, Schuylkill Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., or of Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, as above; in regard to the Foghorn Building of Lieut. Colonel W. F. Reynolds, Engineer Fourth Lighthouse District, Philadelphia.

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